FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 188 29 September 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Cultural Meeting of Communist Parties Concludes [AGERPRES] AA 1
Bloc Cooperation Representatives Meet in CSSR [Prague] AA 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CSSR Arms Talk Delegate on Stockholm Accord [CTK] BB 1

BULGARIA

Chinese Parliamentarians Depart 26 Sep C 1
PDRY Party Delegation Ends Visit, Departs C 1
Zhivkov Speaks at Birthday Award Ceremony [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Sep] C 1
Antifascist Rally in Greece Appeals for Peace C 4
Briefs: Nuclear Spectography Conference Opens C 4

CZECHSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Visit of Soviet Delegation
Strougal Receives Slyunkov D 1
Husak Receives Slyunkov D 1
Delegation Departs D 1
Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks D 2
Received by Jakes D 2
5-Year Trade Agreement Signed With Cuba D 2
Reviving Traditions of Economic Ties With PRC [Nyvlt in RUDE PRAVO 19 Sep] D 2
Slovak Party Daily Urges Economic Reform [Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Sep] D 4
Briefs: Talks With Japanese Communists; Soviet Oblast Group Visits D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Addresses United Nations General Assembly E 1
Youth Group Secretary Receives FRG Group E 6
Honecker Hears Report on FDJ Berlin Initiative E 6
Praises Initiative E 7
PRC Sports Official Praises Tie With GDR E 9

Friendship Committee Celebrates Founding of PRC E 9
Honecker Receives 'Generals for Peace' Group E 10
Speaks to Committee E 11
Weiz Visits Scientific Institutions in Heidelberg E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Sep]
Workers Reportedly Strike for West German Marks E 12

HUNGARY

Varkonyi Meets Counterparts at UN Session F 1
U.S. Delegation Arrives to Study Nuclear Issues F 1
PRC Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 26 Sep F 2
Sarlos Receives Chinese F 2
Premier, Delegation Depart for Brussels F 2
MSZMP, SPD Issue Communique on Talks in Bonn F 2
IAEA Delegate Praises Soviet Report on Chernobyl F 3
USSR Minister Shkabardnya Concludes Visit F 4
MTI Reports Solomentsev Visit 22-26 Sep F 4
Official Discusses GATT Meeting in Uruguay F 4
Gecse, Party Delegation Visits Italy F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 18 Sep]
Losonczi Briefs Council on Syrian Visit F 5
Paks Atomic Power Station Operational F 6
Horvath Addresses Armed Forces Meeting F 6
Assembly Committee Discusses Terrorism F 6
Briefs: CSSR Official Visits; KISZ Appointment F 7

POLAND

Jaruzelski Pays Working Visit to PRC G 1
[cross-reference]
Orzechowski Meets Counterparts at UN G 1
Meets Howe, Malmierca G 1
Sees Israeli G 1
Meets PRC Foreign Minister G 2
Talks with Spaniard, Japanese G 2
Jaruzelski Receives Dominican Communist Leader G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20-21 Sep]
Messner, Gorywoda Meet with GDR's Schuerer G 3
Concludes Talks G 3
Malinowski Receives Finnish IPU Group Chairman G 3
PAP Interviews PRC Commercial Counsellor on Trade G 4
Polish UK Cultural-Scientific Group Meets G 5
Meat Products, Chocolate Subject to Rationing G 5
700 People Demand Improved Safety for Nuclear Plant G 5
[Vienna]
Council of Ministers Discusses Draft Economic Plan G 5
Radioactive Material Recovered Untouched G 7
Walesa Discusses Release of Political Prisoners G 8
[Brussels LE SOIR 15 Sep]
Foreign Trade Minister Comments on GATT Talks G 9
Wozniak Addresses Economic Commission G 10
Urban Says No More Price Increases Due in '86 G 11

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives PLO's Khalil al-Wazir H 1
[Belgrade POLITIKA 22 Sep]
Ceausescu Meets Zambian Parliamentary Delegation H 1
PRC Delegation Concludes Friendship Visit H 2
Ceausescu Sends National Day Message to Pinochet H 2
[SCINTEIA 18 Sep]
Ceausescu Starts Visit to Prahova County H 3
Ceausescu Discusses Tasks with Prahova Committee H 3
Pakistani Youth Delegation Visits, Holds Talks H 4
Petru Enache Meets WPK Delegation 27 Sep H 4
Ceausescu Receives New Rwandan Ambassador H 4
Briefs: Publications Contract with USSR H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

East Europe-PRC-USSR Rapprochement Viewed I 1
[Badel]
Credit Financing Renogotiated With British Banks I 2
FEC Vice President Receives Soviet Ambassador I 2
Federal Official Receives PRC Ambassador I 2
LCY Secretary Receives Romanian Ambassador I 2
Ship Held in Morocco for Arm Smuggling I 3
[Tarle in BORBA 22 Sep]
FEC Endorses Draft Economic Proposals I 3
LCY Commission Discusses Realization of Programs I 4
Dolanc Visits Prizern With Kosovo Official I 5
Tito Heirs Fight for Royalities on His Writings [AFP] I 5

CULTURAL MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTIES CONCLUDES

AU241907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1986 -- A meeting of heads of cultural sections of Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of some socialist countries took place in Bucharest, over September 23-24.

The participants included representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, addressed the present delegations a warm salute from the CC of the RCP, from the RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

The chief delegates made addresses at the meeting. The meeting participants informed one another about the development of culture in their respective countries, achieving a fruitful exchange of experiences with regard to the role of culture as an important factor in building the new social system, in thre patriotic, revolutionary education of the working people, builders of socialism and communism.

The meeting emphasized the preoccupations for building a humanist, socialist culture meant to enrich and embellish the people's life, to help their multilateral training. The meeting participants also stressed the importance of further developing collaboration in culture, the active exchange of spiritual assets, in view of an ever wider mutual acquaintance, of steadfast promotion of the ideals of friendship, collaboration, progress, civilization and peace, of enhancing the prestige of socialism in the world.

The speakers emphasized the preoccupation of their parties, countries and peoples for securing a lasting peace in Europe and the world over, emphasizing in this frame the important role culture was called upon to play in the promotion of a policy of peace and collaboration among all nations. They stressed the importance of the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, of the other socialist countries toward disarmament, nuclear above all, toward developing a climate of peace and understanding among peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly, working atmosphere, in a constructive spirit of comradely understanding and collaboration.

BLOC COOPERATION REPRESENTATIVE MEET IN CSSR

LD232218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the representatives of the societies for spreading political, scientific and cultural findings from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, and Vietnam. He acquainted them with the program of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia, the topical tasks of the ideological work of the party and the contribution of the socialist academy to their fulfillment. The guests will take part in the international meeting that opened in Prague today.

CSSR ARMS TALK DELEGATE ON STOCKHOLM ACCORD

LD260143 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna Sept 25 (CTK correspondent) -- The socialist countries come to the new round of the disarmament talks hoping that the West has paused to think about ways out of the impasse and will join the search for acceptable solutions to problems, head of Czechoslovak Delegation Ambassador Ludek Handl said at the Vienna talks today.

The meeting opened the 40th round of the talks on troop and armament cuts in central Europe.

The ambassador welcomed and appreciated the results of the Stockholm conference as an important and concrete step towards reducing military tension and improving East-West relations. He said the socialist countries were convinced that it was necessary now more than ever to take resolute measures to halt the arms race.

This conviction is manifested in an extensive program of cutting armed forces and armament in Europe approved at the summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty states in Budapest. The socialist countries believe that progress at the talks in Vienna would create favourable conditions for substantial troop and arms reductions throughout Europe. Ludek Handl said and pointed out the importance of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

The Czechoslovak ambassador said main obstruction to progress at the Vienna talks was primarily lack of political realism on the part of the NATO states and the fact they were furthering a proposal which did not give both sides equal security.

Ludek Handl underscored that the socialist countries' proposal of last February 20 was carefully balanced, practial and feasible. The socialist countries are still prepared to flexibly seek an acceptable compromise and start drafting an agreement.

Asked about views on Western reports that the Vienna talks should be terminated or adjourned, spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation Josef Sestak stressed that the socialist countries now considered a first partial agreement as their main task. It would be a concrete and positive contribution to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armament all over Europe.

CHINESE PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART 26 SEP

AU271614 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation visited this country to hold talks with a delegation of Bulgaria's National Assembly, statesmen and businessmen.

The delegation was received by State Council President Todor Zhivkov.

During their one-week visit the Chinese guests visited the counties of Tolbukhin, Varna and Plovdiv, where they examined economic enterprises and agro-industrial complexes. The delegation showed great interest in Bulgarian electronics and agriculture.

The Chinese delegation's meeting with Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, centered on the prospects for the further activation of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and China. The possibilities for the establishment of closer contacts in different spheres of socio-political life were discussed at talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PDRY PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AU261400 Sofia BTA in English 1319 GMT 26 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- Mr Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the CC of Yemen Socialist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left this country today. He visited this country at the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs.

During his visit Mr Salih Munassar al-Siyayli was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The Yemeni guest had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT BIRTHDAY AWARD CEREMONY

AU091651 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at ceremony held in Boyana residence, Sofia, on 7 September at which he was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order on the occasion of his 75th birthday]

[Text] Dear comrades:

I thank you with all my heart for the good words spoken on the occasion of my 75th birthday. I am deeply moved by the high assessment of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government regarding my activity in the service of the homeland and the party, and take pride in the great award -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

I am happy that during my life I have always felt myself to be a son of the Bulgarian people, a warrior from the ranks of its Communist Party of Blagoev and Dimitrov. This gave me faith, inspiration, and strength during the years of illegal struggle, when the foundations were laid, and when I was charged with possibly the most responsible assignments.

For the right to feel such self-confidence I wish to pay profound filial respects to our people and our party!

Today I am reminded once again of the comrades with whom, shoulder to shoulder, I dedicated my strength in the revolutionary struggle and in the building of the new life. I am unable to mention their names, as they are many, and I hope they will forgive me. Some of them are already no longer with us.

The same feelings also stir me when I think of the millions of communists and nonparty people whom it has been possible for me to meet in my life; since we have dedicated ourselves to one and the same cause, but they have remained outside the circle of my direct friendships and acquaintanceships. For me, their personalities also merge together in our beloved concepts of party and people. Because it is hardly possible for anyone to imagine that such a many-sided and grandiose cause as the construction of the socialist society is only within the strength of the leaders, the frontrunners, and well-known figures.

On such a day each one of us returns to the years that are past, to unforgettable events and faces of dear people. And this is quite natural. This is human.

We, the people, turn to our past not only to convince ourselves that we have led meaningful lives, but also in order to draw fresh energy and liveliness for our deeds today and in the future. It is especially important, in thinking over what has been achieved, to part company in good time with everything that has changed from a factor spurring development into a brake on progress, and to master in good time the new ideological and practical weapons. I am speaking of nothing new, but will remind you of this: a person who rests in the shade of that which ensured our successes during a certain period and who has no vision of the new phenomena and the new processes is no communist.

I believe that you will agree with me that this approach of ours is particularly necessary at the moment. Together with the other socialist countries we are forging new paths in mankind's history. During the 4 decades that have elapsed since the victory of the 9 September revolution, socialism in Bulgaria has achieved huge successes in the economic, social, and intellectual fields. Our people have completed a great feat. We take pride in modern Bulgaria. Our party, bold and vigorous in its theoretical quests and developments, and enriching the April general line as Marxism-Leninism in action, is continuously developing the conception of the building of mature socialism in Bulgaria.

But now we are all well aware of the fact that precisely because we have achieved much, precisely because Bulgaria has become an advanced socialist country with well-deserved international authority, we must switch over to a new wave, to the wave of qualitatively new growth in the economy and the other spheres of social life based on the scientific and technical revolution. The time allowed to us for the cause we have begun is brief -- three 5-year plan periods to the end of the century.

And we must start from the point from which the party has always started when we faced the need for a radical change -- a radical change in thinking, a radical change in approaches, and a radical change in practical actions.

True, it is difficult to part with many of our previous notions, habits, and structures. But, if I may rephrase Marx, he is strong who manages to say farewell to the past. This truth is doubly more important for us, the builders of the new society.

We have the clear postulates to the 13th BCP Congress. Our people are charged with energy and readiness to put the party's decisions into practice. We have faithful allies in the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. Our youth is devoted to our fathers' cause. Talented and daring, it lives with the problems of today and tomorrow.

We are faced with the tasks of consistently implementing the new tasks, of taking account of weaknesses and shortcomings, and of displaying creativity everywhere and in everything. This will be the yardstick for measuring the fitness of each one of us, of all generations of builders of the new society, and of all cadres -- from the man who directly does the job to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The main condition for our comprehensive advance is for us to strengthen the party as the fighting vanguard of the workers' class, as a party is transformed more and more into a party of the whole people; to reinforce the unity between the people and the party, and to work for the happiness and prosperity of the working people.

I am convinced -- and, as has been noted just now, I have been in the ranks of the party for 54 years -- we are strong when we uncompromisingly carry out the words of Lenin's testament that the party is not only to link its program plans with the interests and requirements of the workers' class and the entire people, but also make the party's plans become the latters' own plans.

Since its formation our party has been a loyal detachment of the world workers' movement. But now our primary duty as internationalists is to work for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to deepen the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the parties and countries of the socialist community, and to develop the unity of action with all forces of peace and social progress.

From the first day of our freedom, for more than 4 decades, we have been marching together with the great land of the Soviets. The drawing together of Bulgaria with the Soviet Union is a historical necessity for us. In the future we will also continue to march steadfastly with the CPSU, the USSR, and the Soviet people -- for all time!

Comrades, Mankind has to avert the nuclear catastrophe. Under today's conditions the problem of peace becomes a fateful one. The historical dispute between socialism and capitalism must be resolved through peaceful competition between the two systems. This is the principled position of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and it has the support of all sober-thinking people. Analysis of the processes in the contemporary world and my many years of participation in international political life give me grounds to declare that we must not lose historical perspective and historical optimism. People can, people must, survive, and will survive. All real possibilities exist for this. But it seems I have been carried away; all of us here are busy people and value our time. The tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, which brook no delay, await us.

I thank all the party and social organizations, labor collectives and departments, communists and citizens, who have offered me their congratulations and good wishes.

Once again, I thank the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for their high assessment of my activity.

ANTIFASCIST RALLY IN GREECE APPEALS FOR PEACE

AU281811 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Xanthe, September 28 (BTA special correspondent) -- Bulgarian and Greek veterans of the antifascist struggle gathered today at the site of the "Krusto Pole" concentration camp in Stavroupolis close to Xanthe (Greece) to pay homage to Bulgarian and Greek resistance fighters who died in the antifascist struggle and to voice their desire to live in a world free of fascism and wars. 45 years ago the Bulgarian fascist monarchy built here a big concentration camp where thousands of Bulgarian antifascists were interned between 1941 and 1944. The camp served as a prison for Greek resistance fighterts for some time after 1945.

Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, red a speech on behalf of the ex-internees in the "Krusto Pole" camp. He noted that the joint struggle of the Bulgarian and Greek antifascists in the past can serve as a sound foundation for broad cooperation in the current struggle for strengthening peace in the Balkans and in Europe, for improving cooperation and good-neighbor relations between the two peoples.

Mr Spiros Kotsakis, honorary president of the Pan-Hellenic Organizations of the National Resistance (PEAEA), addressed the gathering on behalf of PEAEA. He stressed the Greek resistance fighters' determination to preserve the traditions of the antifascist struggle in the name of peace and security.

The Bulgarian and Greek resistance veterans unanimously adopted an appeal calling on all similar organizatios, and on the public in the Balkans and in Europe, to do everything possible in order to save peace on earth, to halt the arms race, instigated by American imperialism, to prevent the militarization of space, to halt all nuclear tests and to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the end of the century. The document voices full support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, for the initiatives of the six countries that signed the Delhi declaration. The appeal notes the great significance of the continuation of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. The Soviet decision contributes to the preservation and strengthening of world peace and was welcomed by the peoples of the world.

The Bulgarian and Greek antifascists greet the policies of friendship and good-neighbor relations pursued by the governments of their countries and pledge to work for the broadening of the political, economic and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece and for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SPECTROGRAPHY CONFERENCE OPENS -- Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- The 11th National Conference on Nuclear Spectrography started in the International Scientists' Center (close to the sea-side town of Varna) today. It is also attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, the G.D.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, Canada and the F.R.G. The Bulgarian researchers and their foreign colleagues will be studying the latest trends of development of nuclear spectroscopy and its application in industry, mining, agriculture and medicine. Special attention will be paid to the newest achievement in the fundamental research in the field of nuclear spectrograpy and the increasing number of applications it finds. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1616 GMT 24 Sep 86 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOVIET DELEGATION

Strougal Receives Slyunkov

LD261315 Prague CTK in English 1238 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today the visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by member of its Presidium, Alternate Member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Nikolay Slyunkov.

They appreciated the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries and underlined the significance of the further strengthening of their relations. They discussed concrete themes concerning expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres laying stress especially on cooperation in the implementation of the socio-economic program following from the conclusions of the two parties' latest congresses. In this connection they pointed out the significance of cooperation in the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states till the year 2000.

Husak Receives Slyunkov

LD262302 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here today a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by member of its Presidium Nikolay Slyunkov.

Present at the meeting with Nikolay Slyunkov who is also alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia was member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

They agreed that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have reached a high level and have been developing in all spheres.

Dealing with international topics, the Czechoslovak and the Soviet representatives confirmed that their countries will pay great attention to the strengthening of unity of the socialist countries, their active cooperation in working out a joint policy aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and seeking new ways of ensuring security and peace in the world.

Delegation Departs

LD271050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, left Prague today by air for the Soviet Union at the end of an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at Ruzyne airport by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, Chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other representatives.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD262347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague today Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, received USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Smelyakov. They discussed topical issues of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet foreign trade organizations in the coming years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Received by Jakes

LD262351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Nikolay Smelyakov, deputy Soviet minister of foreign trade, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. They exchanged views on the management of foreign trade and on intensifying its ties with the production sector. They expressed mutual interest in the expansion of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on the basis of the growth of the proportion of production sharing and specialization in production and the development of direct ties between enterprises.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD262333 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK) -- An agreement on trade between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the 1986-1990 period was signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabriszas Ruiz.

Under the present agreement, trade between the two countries is to increase by 36 per cent within the five-year period, compared with the 1981-1985 period.

Czechoslovakia will export to Cuba mainly farming machines and machine tools, equipment for sugar mills, power plants, pharmaceutical, footwear and building industries, rolled material, diesel engines, trucks, tyres, malt, tissues, plastic materials, medicaments, artificial jewellery and consumer goods.

Cuba will export to Czechoslovakia sugar, molasses, nickel, copper concentrates, chromium ore, fruits, juices, marble, marble articles, paprika, coco nuts, coffee and other articles.

Cooperation in the production of certain products was also discussed.

REVIVING TRADITIONS OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH PRC

AU252117 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 p 6

[Josef Nyvlt article: "Traditions and Prospects of Czechoslovak-Chinese Economic Cooperation; I Recall Their Names"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, did not arrive in the Shanghai plant which produces steam turbines on 12 September purely by chance. [paragraph continues]

During the years of the first Chinese 5-year plan it was the Czechoslovak experts (from the Skoda Plzen, CKD Prague, and the First Brno Engineering Works enterprises) who assisted the Chinese workers and technicians to build the plant, taught them to work on Czechoslovak machines, and handed over to them both the documentation and the experience necessary for producing the first 6-50-MW turbines. [passage omitted]

Currently 8,000 workers and technicians are producing 300-mw turbines in the plant according to their own documentation. They have been modernizing the plant since 1981. This year two of the plant's experts were acquiring practical experience in the Skoda Plzen plant, too. The plant is thinking of starting the production of 500-mw and 1,000-mw turbines; and its management has expressed interest in following up the traditions of mutual cooperation born 30 years ago.

The visit of the Czechoslovak delegation -- which included, apart from Comrade Rohlicek, also prominent representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, of the Ministry of Trade of the Czech SR, experts from the Ministries of the Electrotechnical Industry, of General Engineering and of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, as well as the directors general of Czechoslovak production enterprises -- proved even here, in Shanghai, that it is possible, necessary, and mutually advantageous to start establishing new traditions.

The long-term trade agreement between the CSSR and PRC for the years 1986-90, which envisages a turnover to the tune of 5 billion Swiss francs, is the first step on this road.

New traditions have already been born in Qinghai: In November 1985 operation started in the assembly plant for Tatra 815 automobiles, which has an annual output of 1,100 cars. Last year the PRC exported from Czechoslovakia more than 4,000 trucks -- Tatra trucks, together with Liaz and Avia trucks. [passage omitted]

The 5-year agreement envisages annual deliveries of 3,900 Czechoslovak trucks; and only the internal conditions on the Chinese market are preventing our trucks from assisting in the realization of the Chinese economy's ambitious goals in yet larger numbers, and yet more effectively.

Apart from automobiles, the main items of our exports to the PRC include Zetor tractors (by the way, the Zetors delivered in the fifties are still operating in China), machine tools, textile and shoemaking machinery (including, for instance, the sales of documentation for the BD 200 spindleless final-spinning machine, with assistance in the introduction of production), Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the electric power plant in Shantou, and deliveries of technological equipment for the gas works in Langzhou, a city of 2 million.

Further prospects are opened by the "Spark" program [program Jiskra] for building 500 enterprises for processing local raw material in Chinese rural areas by 1990.

From China we will import rice, cotton, oleaginous crops, bauxite, textile products, tools, watches, and porcelain (the director general of the Tesla works in Bratislava carried in his luggage samples of screens for color television sets); moreover, four vessels from Chinese shipyards will complement our naval fleet within the framework of the 5-year agreement.

Great possibilities are also proffered in economic relations by cooperation on third markets, where the first swallow so far has been the joint construction of a plant for producing lubricants in Iraq.

Talks on the fulfillment of the Czechoslovak-Chinese long-term economic agreement, held between R. Rohlicek and Li Peng, deputy chairman of PRC'S State Council, have indicated that the volume of this year's goods exchange between the two countries will amount to approximately 960 million Swiss francs. This is 15 percent more than in 1985, and 10 times the volume of 1981.

The development of cooperation between the two countries will also be aided by the agreement on the transport of foreign trade commodities in the years 1986-90 -- the first of its kind in the history of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations -- which was signed on 9 September in Beijing. It speaks of the expediency of setting up a joint Czechoslovak-Chinese naval enterprise. The prospects of establishing a direct airline route between Prague and Beijing are also good. [passage omitted]

The dynamics of a mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights in economy are indubitable. Relations in other spheres are also being gradually normalized -- between social organizations, and in culture, education, science, and sports.

Gradual specific steps are also being undertaken in the political dialogue, although both states maintain divergent stands on certain international issues.

The Czechoslovak delegation's stay in Beijing, Shanghai, Guandong and Shenzhen has shown that there are traditions that can be followed up and that the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations, aimed at strengthening the positions of socialism and peace in the world, is in the interests of the people of both countries.

SLOVAK PARTY DAILY URGES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU261420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Solely Along the Revolutionary Path..."]

[Text] Words, small words, tiny words... One can knit them into "Clever" reiterations of "eternal" truths, use them to express agreement which commits one to absolutely nothing; they can be used to express the truth, or half-truths and lies, but also for phrasemongering in accordance with the prevailing fashion.

A person frequently approaches statistal reports and reviews either with such feelings or with distrust. The emergence of the idea, or distrust, that statistics are the precise sum total of imprecise figures is surely no coincidence. Exaggeration is exaggeration, but no leaf will move without the wind blowing. Just have a look at the following appraisal.

We are successfully fulfilling the volume, quantitative indexes of the state plan... As far as the rate of the economy's intensification is concerned, which is characterized by data on plan fulfillment in adjusted value added, wage costs, profits, the state and turnover of inventories, material- and energy-intensiveness of production, the quality of products, and the fulfillment of economic contracts -- that is, by qualitative indexes of the plan -- there is no reason to be satisfied...Their fulfillment amounts to about 50 percent, compared with the plan.

And if to this we add a rhetorical appeal to executive staff, and to this staff in particular, that it should search for reserves because, it is said, the plan will not be cut for anybody, then we have the situation and state of our national economy "in the hollow of our hand." Up to now such features seemed to satisfy us. Obviously they sufficed; perhaps today...but what about tomorrow?

A number of questions arise in a discerning person's mind; but nobody will answer them, nobody will say what the real, serious reasons are that the development has essentially been taking the extensive path to date, and who is actually responsible for this state of affairs, and what we are doing to change the unfavorable situation as soon as possible.

The appeal "words are not enough, it is deeds that are decisive" is a hackneyed phrase. Whose deeds? Because it is again a mere phrase to say: but of course every person's deeds, everybody's deeds. Surely one need not try and convince people that a worker's deeds obviously carry a different weight from the deeds of an executive staff member, whether he holds the function of plant director or even minister.

It is just as faint-hearted, and it is rather a simplification to believe that in the places where this year's tasks are not being fulfilled, this is because the managers and executive staff are inadequately prepared for higher demands; because of subjective mistakes on individual management levels, the underestimation of science, technology, and the working people's initiative, or notions that the plan will subsequently be "shaken down" for the nonfulfillers.

But is the problem really as simple as this? Are the managers and executive staff the only and sole targets of attacks and criticism? Are they to be the only targets?

Of course, this group of people also include persons who try to think and act in new way, to whom self-satisfaction, stereotypes, and conservatism are alien, and who assume increasing demands themselves and place them on others. They have grasped, they understand, that an exacting attitude as regards the people's way of thinking and acting can be escalated only in a creative and frankly critical environment, in an atmosphere of conceptual activity and objective appraisal of the situation, the people, and task fulfillment, in which problems are neither simplified, nor dramatized.

True, we also have managers and executive staff who have become accustomed to a life that is stereotyped, frequently avoids responsibility, is pragmatic and not creative, in which they have mastered extensive production methods, but these methods have not only come to rule them, they have really enslaved these people, who are captives of inertia and who indulge themselves in the musty atmosphere of ossification and routine, and almost cultivated shortsightedness. We call for them to change their way of thinking and their psychology, but ours is a voice calling in the wilderness -- far more so than is tolerable. Simply, they still have not grasped the essence of social development; for them the strategy of acceleration is a thing as unknown as a Spanish village, because they cannot see further than the tip of their noses.

We can heap praise and recognition on the former, and unrelenting criticism on the latter but there are a number of other facts that are clearly decisive for plan fulfillment and have an impact on the situation.

It will do no harm to quote from a statement at the 16th CPCZ Congress in April 1981: "One of the main reasons we have not achieved all the set goals is the fact that, despite certain progress, we have not succeeded in achieving the desired turn in the realization of the long-term strategic line aimed at enhancing production efficiency, thrift, and quality of all work, at making capital construction more effective and realistic, and at consistently applying science and research in practice. Achieving this turn is the task facing us with total urgency."

The 17th CPCZ Congress repeated this categorical imperative, in different words: "It is the order of the times to radically enhance the ability to develop science and technology, to realize their results in practice, and to implement technological innovations both rapidly and as extensively as possible, since they have a striking social effect and provide high technical standards and quality of production."

A number of key demands have been repeated in various speeches and reports over and over, in all kinds of contexts. In the same way even the most precise statistician would be incapable of calculating all the appeals and sighs voiced, let us say, in the sense that the development of science and technology must become the axis of national economic planning, or that one must evoke a thirst for science and technology in the enterprises, and so on and so forth.

Neither a black view nor pessimism are appropriate here. For instance, several remarkable programs of wider significance have been worked out since the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session in 1983. However, in the same way we could find quite a number of enterprises that have failed to work out an intensification program containing a long-term plan for innovations in the range of produced goods, improving technological processes, and applying the results of science and technology in production.

Have we landed in a kind of vicious circle in the realization of the strategy of acceleration, one from which there is no realistic way out?

Not at all! It is only that we have obviously not yet realized -- perhaps because time has been too short, or because of several subjective reasons -- or not thoroughly realized, that as far as overcoming the extensive method of development and embarking on the path of intensification is concerned an emergency situation [prelomova situace] is developing. Is it not the case that we have quite a number of people whose main endeavor it is to preserve the old, obsolete systems, and keep their own prerogatives even though they do not correspond to our principles, laws, or morality? At the same time these people are clamoring for reorganization, whereas in practice they fear it just as the devil fears the cross.

Actually, the substance of revolutionary doctrine not only urges us, but literally and categorically obliges us, to realize such methods of dynamically developing socialism that, while expressing the general laws governing it, correspond as closely as possible to the specific features and specific national economic characteristics of individual countries. The further development of socialism can be ensured only by making the fullest use of all its advantages and possibilities. The achievement of this goal is aided by the reforms installed by the party and realized by the state agencies with the active participation and support of the working people. In the breakthrough moments of development, these reforms have a radical character, and according to their impact on the present and the future, they are tantamount to revolutionary transformations.

Those who reject the admissibility of reforms under socialism are confusing two different terms: reformist and reformer [reformista and reformator]. But the terms are radically different: A reformist is an opponent of the socialist revolution, whereas a reformer is a person who is helping to remodel society, who is acting creatively at a time when the revolution has already been won and is being further developed and deepened exactly by economic and social reforms.

The grasp of the essential need for a sharp turn, radical transformations, and energetic practical measures is becoming clear, even if far more slowly than it should be. The measures can be fully supported and developed solely by a fundamental change of the economic mechanism corresponding to the tasks of the strategy of acceleration. This fundamental change must develop this concept on the basis of scientific-technical progress and while fully developing socialist integration. There is no alternative to this strategy. At the same time the economic mechanism must overcome the diktat of producers toward consumers, remove the deficit of both production means and consumer goods, and dynamize the economy in general.

This is the way that we have to realize important structural changes that will open up scope for realizing the scientific-technical development and innovations on higher levels. The changes must become a substantial part of the strategy of development on all levels. At the same time we must not rely on the operation of administrative responsibility for plan fulfillment, we must rely solely on enforcing the principles of absolute economic accountability [chozrascot]. There can be only one conclusion: opportunism, pragmatism, formalism, bureaucracy, irresponsibility, stereotypes -- these are diseases which we will not remove just by calling for a change of thinking; we can only remove them by primarily changing the economic mechanism and by adopting further basic measures which will go on creating and opening up scope for the people's initiative and activity and for the rational behavior of the enterprise sphere.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNISTS -- The CPCZ delegation headed by Michal Stefanak, member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the party Central Committee, ended talks in Tokyo with a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan. The delegations informed one another about the situation in both countries, the activities of their parties, and exchanged views on the present international situation. They emphasized that the struggle for peace is one of the most important tasks of the present and in this connection, they praised the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions. The delegations of both parties spoke out against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space and they condemned the participation of other countries in this dangerous project. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

SOVIET OBLAST GROUP VISITS -- A 46-member delegation from the USSR's Sverdlovsk Oblast has visited the West Bohemian region, with which the oblast is twinned. The delegation was composed, aside from officials of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, of senior managers from key enterprises of Sverdlovsk Oblast. Since last Tuesday, they have visited 13 enterprises and plants. The aim of their visit is the establishment of direct production ties. A protocol is to be discussed at the level of production economic units or Soviet ministries. The biggest prospects are in scientific and technological cooperation. Exchange of information, visits of specialists, or exchange of technologies and technological processes should also make their own contribution. The working visit of the delegation from Sverdlovsk is a concrete example of seeking new ways and new forms in establishing cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises and plants. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 86 LD]

FISCHER ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD270331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] UN /New York, 26 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer addressed the 41st UN General Assembly in New York on Friday. He said:

According to the unanimous will of the UN member states, 1986 was proclaimed International Peace Year. Millions were guided by this UN decision. The Soviet plan to liberate the world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, the unilateral -- again and again extended -- ban by the Soviet Union of nuclear tests testifies to this. The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states to disarm in the nuclear and conventional sectors with relevant verification also testifies to this. The proposals of the six heads of state and government in Mexico and the latest initiatives of the nonaligned in Harare testify to this. Altogether they have met with the undivided assent and agreement of the government and the people of the GDR.

The socialist German state extends its hand to all for peace. The GDR, out of a historic sense of responsibility, as well as the knowledge about the present dangers to mankind, is wholeheartedly involved in the worldwide peace movement. Its socialist social order is the guarantee that it -- as underlined by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in the spring of this year at the 11th SED Congress -- "continues to work, through the policy of business-like dialogue that aims for results and cooperation, for the improvement of the international situation and a return to detente."

The world today is far from being a world of peace; a change toward more security has not yet come about. On the contrary, the arms race has reached a point where it threatens to get out of control. The hopes of the people in the results of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit have not yet been fulfilled.

The atom has changed the world and, as Albert Einstein once urged, it must now at last change human thinking. Wars, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, epidemics, and other catastrophes still take their toll. But it is only nuclear and mass destruction weapons that have brought mankind to the verge of self-destruction. Nuclear weapons forbid us to continue to think and act according to old patterns: old categories of war, military superiority and deterrence.

Today's world is too fragile for a policy of strength. Security can no longer be guaranteed against one another but only with one another.

Together with the Warsaw Pact states the GDR is of the opinion that peace can be anchored lastingly and firmly only through a comprehensive system of international security.

Who could overlook that the peoples would have been spared much suffering if in the thirties proposals for the prevention of war and the creation of a system of collective security had been realized. The proposal of the socialist states to discuss just these issues at the 41st General Assembly at the same time corresponds to the objective declared in the charter "to preserve world peace and international security and to adopt to this end effective collective measures..."

Comprehensive would mean that:
- All the regions of the earth are included, because all of them would be effected by a nuclear conflict;
-that areas of interstate relations are covered, for security today is by no means confined to the purely military. Good political, economic, scientific, and cultural relations on the basic of sovereign equality are confidence-building they consolidate peace;
-Finally all the states, irrespective of social order, whether big or small, aligned or nonaligned, should participate. This is the concern of the UN Charter, borne out of historic experience, that for the very good reason of preserving peace has placed legal equality above the actual inequality of the states.

The United Nations, as stated in the letter of the foreign ministers of the socialist states to the UN secretary general, should accept the challenge of the present and adopt a document of principle containing the main principles for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and serving as a guideline for its practical work in guaranteeing this system through material, politico-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees.

Not least the GDR would like to point to the experiences of the CSCE process. The Helsinki Final Act, this code of peaceful cooperation, continues to stimulate relations of peaceful coexistence, not only at a regional level.

At the Stockholm conference, it was possible to put military confidence building in a concrete form as a substantial new step on the path toward the required comprehensive renunciation of force. That is a victory of reason and realism. It is an expression of the unmistakable demand made by the peoples for peace to be made more secure.

The Stockholm results are encouragement for the GDR to continue and to increase its efforts for the cause of peace, security, and detente in Europe and in the world. The GDR supports all efforts to relax the tense international situation.

Through its resolution on the "need for a results-oriented dialogue which aims to improve the international situation," that the GDR is submitting to the 41st General Assembly, it wishes to contribute toward:

- conducting political dialogue and negotiations responsibly, with results that aim to consolidate peace and international cooperation, and balance interests;

- strengthening the United Nations as a forum for collective efforts which aim to promote arms limitation and disarmament, develop international economic relations with equal rights, remove racism, apartheid, and terrorism of every kind, and efforts toward solving other urgent world problems.

The GDR appeals to the UN Security Council to meet as soon as possible at a high level -- best of all at the highest level -- and decide on measures which aim to solve the fundamental problems of securing peace. Such a step would promote security and trust; it would certainly help to make international relations predictable once again.

Precisely for the GDR, which is in the center of Europe and on the dividing line between the two mightiest military coalitions, it is of vital importance that all states accept the responsibility that serives from their duty to peace and contribute toward reducing the material means of war and finally eliminating them. In the final analysis, the solution of other problems, such as regional economic, social, and humanitarian problems, depends on this.

In International Peace Year, the allied socialist states have submitted a complex program for the gradual disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons and for its effective control. It takes in all areas of armaments, offers global and regional or partial solutions, in order to advance quicker or better. The basis remains respecting equality and equal secruity for all.

Relations between the USSR and the United States were and remain fundamental for world events. The GDR wishes for a continuation of the political dialogue begun in Geneva.

A summit with results, that is what the states and peoples want and need. The principles agreed upon between the USSR and United States in Geneva on 21 November 1985:

- to prevent a war between them;
- not to strive for military superiority;
- never to conduct a nuclear war, because it could never be won;
- to continue the political dialogue, are a viable basis for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation.

The USSR offers a concrete and controllable disarmament program. For more than a year, it has unilaterally abandoned nuclear tests.

The other great nuclear power, on the other hand, has repeatedly carried out nuclear tests. The GDR supports the view of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, whom I wish every success in his work, that an agreement on the conclusion of a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests would be proof of readiness to banish the nuclear danger. The General Assembly should strongly demand that the unilateral moratorium be changed to an action taken by all states in possession of nuclear weapons in order to achieve rapidly a treaty on a complete ban of nuclear tests.

The offer expressed in the recent declaration from the summit meeting of the six heads of state in Mexico to cooperate in the monitoring deserves high regard.

The plans to carry the arms race into space are counter to all that. The history of mankind, particularly, that of the two world wars, refutes the assertion that new weapons system, of whatever sort, can avert wars. The creed "peace through strength" has always been an attempt by a few profit makers to make the people compliant for wars.

Acting according to that credo today would, in view of the nuclear weapons that threatening all life, mean the death of all. And because neither side is permitting military superiority, common sense and realism demand disarmament, disarmament, and disarmament again.

The militarization of space is the obstacle to stopping the arms race on earth. Even eloquent advocates of space militarization can give no convincing reason how the "SDI" objective, to make nuclear weapons superfuluous, can be achieved when at the same time it must be admitted that nuclear weapons and more nuclear tests are a precondition for "SDI."

Would it not be simpler, more logical, and above all safer, to forego "star wars" and all nuclear weapons altogether? We in the GDR expect that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will lead to agreements on preventing the arms race in space. The GDR calls for relevant multilateral negotiations at the Geneva disarmament conference. The objective is peace on earth and in space.

It is not just accidents or human failure which tragically show that man must never lose control over the things he has created. The secure future of our planet, the state of science and technology, today force us never to use the weapons developed by the peoples.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev warned that the explosion of even the smallest nuclear warhead would exceed threefold the radiation of the Chernobyl accident. One does not have to be a specialist in order to understand: The explosion of even part of the nuclear weapon potential available would mean the certain self-destruction of mankind. The highest scientific achievements, all human experiences are required in order to find the means and processes with which to remove the existing mass destruction weapons without danger for the peoples. Each new weapons is making this task more difficult.

The GDR supports without ifs or buts the USSR's proposals for setting up a world space organization and creating an international regime of the peaceful, safe application and control of nuclear energy. Together with the great majority of states, the GDR is of the opinion that verification must not be used as an excuse to block concrete disarmament steps; however, verification of armament is not at stake, rather verficication is part of all arms limitation and disarmament.

Every day in the life of the peoples drastically shows the immediate connection of arms build up and underdevelopment, thus of disarmament and social progress. Never before have so many material and intellectual means been wasted on arms. If this were to be stopped, the gigantic sums would be available for overcoming underdevelopment, hunger, and poverty.

The GDR regrets that the international conference on disarmament and development, which was to have been dealt with these important issues, was not held as planned.

The developing countries are suffering greatly under their burden of debts. Here are concentrated political, economic, and social problems. The GDR has supported a speedy and just settlement of these problems and the practical proposals as tabled by the Group of 77 at the 40th United Nations General Assembly. It will continue to do so.

As a European state, the GDR is above all interested in reducing the mountains of weapons on this continent and not to built up new ones. No European can feel safer after the deployment of missiles. Erich Honecker already said before the deployment of those weapons: "Down with this disabolical stuff." Beyond this, the GDR considers the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear forces along the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- as adopted as his life's task by the Swedish statesman Olof Palma -- as highly topical.

Europe is the continent with the highest concentration of war potential. The region where the biggest alliance and social systems meet is especially exposed. Not even the smallest spark must be allowed to ignite here. It would be the beginning of the end for mankind.

The creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe would be useful for regional security and a speedy worldwide ban on chemical weapons. The GDR and CSSR governments have proposed to the FRG Government principles and main guidelines for negotiations between the three states on setting up such a zone. Other states too have shown interest in this. Nothing argues against doing one thing while proceeding with something else.

The GDR attaches great weight to the Vienna CSCE review conference for useful interstate cooperation. The world requires a climate where peaceful work can flourish.

As was stressed in the joint declaration by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, the inviolability of the frontiers and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current borders are fundamental conditions for peace.

This must not be shaken. This also implies not participating in the ever-increasing arms escalation. To do otherwise would in no way accord with the duty to peace that applies to all. It includes the duty of the two German states to develop their relations with one another so that they serve detente and disarmament. The GDR acts in accordance with its supreme maxim, to do everything to ensure that only peace emanates from German soil and that war never again does so.

European postwar development confirms that precisely the unqualified respect for the existence of two sovereign German states, independent of one another, and normal relations in international law between them are an essential condition for peace on this continent.

In a world in which security and life depend on cooperation, a lasting and just settlement of international conflicts cannot be put off.

The GDR supports the convening of an international Near East conference with the participation of the PLO, and the formation of a preparatory committee of the five permanent members of the Security Council as proposed by the USSR. State terrorism: Aggressive attacks confirm how necessary it is to stabilize the situation in the Mediterranean region and to respect the right of all states and peoples to be able to fashion their social life free from any interference.

The GDR continues to support Cyprus in its just struggle for national independence and territorial integrity. The misanthropic apartheid system must at long last be removed and Namibia granted independence immediately. South Africa's policy has long since become not only a hindrance to the development of the African peoples but an acute danger to world peace.

The situation in Central America is alarming. Terror, external interference, and dollar injections for the Contras prevent the peoples of this region from observing their right to self-determination. The GDR calls for the undeclared war against Nicaragua and the support for counterrevolutionary groups to be ended immediately. It has a high regard for the level-headed policy of Nicaragua and welcomes the efforts of the Contadora and its supporting group which aim for a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

The GDR strongly supports efforts to bring about a political settlement to the situation in Afghanistan.

The proposals made by the DPRK, which aim to improve the situation in the Korean Peninsula, including the plans to create a nuclear weapons-free zone there, meets with the sympathy of our state. The proposals made by the Indochinese states in July this year require a constructive answer in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia.

The GDR supports foreign trade relations with equal rights free of discrimination. It supports making use of the opportunities open to the world organization to create a world economic order which guarantees all states equal economic security.

It would be a task in tune with the times to work out a global program of international cooperation in the field of science and technology in the framework of the United Nations.

In International Peace Year it merits stressing, above all, that the right to peace is becoming the determining human right.

The 20th anniversary of the adoption of the two human rights conventions should be an occasion to make the UN Charter an even stronger basis for human rights. Experiences and current requirements call for an energetic approach against mass and systematic human rights violations and neofascist tendencies.

Thus, 1986 should become a new start in coexistence between states and peoples, a year of stemming the arms race and gradually overcoming international conflicts.

All experience teaches us that the United Nations has only been and can only be as effective and successful as its members are prepared to act toward this end.

Finally, to banish the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe and to replace the terrible vision of a "star wars" with a well-founded prospect of lasting peace on earth, truly requires great, and above all, united efforts.

From this platform, the GDR affirms its desire to do everything in the United Nations, as in all its international activity, that contributes toward preserving a life in peace for mankind.

YOUTH GROUP SECRETARY RECEIVES FRG GROUP

LD231730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Eberhardt Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received a delegation from the Executive of the Federation of German Student Associations (VDS) in Berlin on Tuesday.

The guests from the FRG were impressed by the resolute action of the younger generation in the GDR for the preservation of peace and to strengthen socialism German soil. The members of the VDS delegation spoke in support of strengthening the joint struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno, to stop the arms race on earth, and to prevent it spreading into space.

During its stay in the GDR capital the delegation visited a youth brigade and the FDJ basis organization in the "Bruno Leuschner" economics college.

HONECKER HEARS REPORT ON FDJ BERLIN INITIATIVE

LD251551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0824 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- This morning the GDR youth organization, FDJ, presented Erich Honecker, general secretry of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in the presence of other party and state leaders, with a report on 10 years of the 'FDJ Berlin Initiative'. Also present in the Central Committee building were 1,000 girls and boys of this largest youth project in the history of the FDJ.

The report was presented by shift leader Klaus-Dieter Krohn from the Rostock Housing Construction Combine, whose team is helping to build the new Berlin borough of Hohenschoenhausen.

Praises Initiative

LD260010 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Report by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the "FDJ Berlin Initiative;" at the Central Committee building in Berlin on 25 September -- recorded]

[Text] Dear members of the FDJ, dear friends and comrades: We are of course all deeply moved by your report which reflects in a really exemplary way the mighty performances which have been achieved by the FDJ Berlin Initiative in the last 10 years, and, one may say, in all 10 years. For this reason, I should like to thank you most warmly on behalf of our party's Central Committee. [applause]

The report which the shift leader of the Fritz Heckert youth production line, youth brigade leader Klaus-Dieter Krohn has made here impressively documents the industry and ability of the builders from Berlin and all areas of our republic. On behalf of our party's Central Committee, I would like to say to all friends and comrades who are involved in the FDJ Berlin Initiative that what has been created here in Berlin over the past 10 years is really an achievement of great national significance. For this reason, I should like to include in the thanks which I have already expressed all the families, particularly of those friends also who have for a long time, and indeed from the very start, been involved in the FDJ Berlin Initiative.

Just think of all that has changed in our capital, and how our capital has changed. From the downtown to the new city boroughs of Berlin-Marzahn, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, Berlin-Hellersdorf, one can see this wherever one goes. Thus Berlin is increasingly assuming an appearance which is worthy of the capital of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, of the GDR. It is the political, economic, scientific, intellectual, and cultural center of our country and a city of productive labor, filled with the dynamism of building socialism's productive life. As a city of peace, Berlin embodies, in a convincing fashion, the essence of our politics, the essence of SED politics and its allies for the people's well-being.

We shall continue to pursue this policy as was decided at the 11th SED Congress, and it will contribute to socialism properly blossoming and flourishing on German soil. This goes along with your excellent work here in Berlin. [applause]

Dear friends, with the FDJ Berlin Initiative, you have had such a prominent part in the (?stormy) development of our capital. Your action reflects the deep links between the young generation and our socialist fatherland, its vigor and desire for peace. Here is strong evidence that our policy of trusting and conferring high responsibility on the youth is bearing rich fruit. You justly see in the FDJ Berlin Initiative a great demonstration of proof in the realization of the tasks which our 11th SED Congress set. When I speak of our 11th party congress, I would like to say that it laid the foundation for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. [applause] I recall so very well the 10th parliament of the FDJ in 1976, which called on the young people of our country to act together in shaping our capital. Over the past 10 years, thousands and thousands of FDJ members, young builders, boys and girls and the (?most varied groups) have heeded this call.

Today, as you have just heard, more than 20,000 young builders and assembly workers, engineers, designers, and architects from all areas are involved in the FDJ Berlin Initiative together with their Berlin colleagues. Our song "Build, Build Onward, Young People, Build" which is full of tradition in the capital, resonds powerfully, and recently I met someone who was in Berlin 5 years ago and he said that Berlin has changed dramatically. For the fact that it has changed we must thank your initiative. Once again, thank you very much indeed. [applause]

As you know the enduring stamp of the FDJ Berlin Initiative, passes from the Leipziger Strasse to the three new city boroughs, from the Charite to the new Friedrichstadt Palace, the Platz der Akademie and the great Schauspielhaus, from the Pioneer Palace in the Wuhlheide to Ernst Thaelmann Park and to the Marx-Engels Forum with the historical Nikolaikirche, from the (?colorful picture of) [name indistinct] up to the numerous construction works for traffic and municipal services.

As we have just heard, in the 10 years of the FDJ Berlin Initiative, the youth brigades achieved construction performances valued at more than 20 billion marks. What an amount! What value you have produced! We are firmly convinced that with these construction feats, you have really contributed to increasing the people's property of our republic by billions of marks. That is of extraordinary great importance.

Dear friends and comrades, 650 youth projects were made ready with high efficiency. These include 160,200 new apartments, and 19,400 modernized homes within the framework of our housing construction program. In the first half of 1986 alone, 15,000 homes again became ready. That is almost as many as were produced in our capital in the years 1971 and 1972 together. It testifies to the spirit, which gives wings to your elan, that on the very construction sites of the FDJ Berlin Initiative the call was born to mark this year's International Peace Day with the new best performance shifts to strengthen socialism. [words indistinct] the worker's word which millions of new excellent worker's deeds followed, inspired by the slogan "my work place, my place of struggle for peace."

Dear friends and comrades, as you know, we have set ourselves great tasks for the coming years. The 5-year plan envisages here in Berlin alone by the year 1990 building more than 160,000 homes. In accordance with the plan, we are shaping the industrial basis of the capital. We are continuing to perfect the material rerequisites for science and culture. Almost half of these projects are being implemented by central and area-managed building combines. We are sure that the FDJ members will also continue continue in the future to advance with their example, and will fulfill each task. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, new scientific and technological solutions stand at the forefront on every construction site, particularly those involving the broad application of the key technologies. The best cost-benefit ratio, and technological preparations and high discipline at work, the best possible use of available technology through shift and cyclical work, the sparing use of materials and energy, and excellent quality are requirements for economic building. Of course, their significance is constantly increasing. We welcome the fact that you have addressed these questions with the movement called Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and are increasingly forming FDJ youth research collectives. How well these challenges are understood by youth brigades is shown by the response to the initiative "Everyone With a Good Balance Everyday; Working Time Is Time for Work," which has grown up on the construction sites in the capital.

Dear friends and comrades, it is very important that, in the coming period, your youth brigades concentrate primarily on the youth project Friedrichstrasse-Otto Grotewohl Strasse. Building in this quarter of Berlin, which is rich in tradition, imposes high demands. It requires the whole expert skill and creative energies of the builders, the architects, the artists and designers to realize the plans. Our young Thaelmann guard plays an outstanding part in having Berlin constantly become more attractive. In the 750th year of its existence, it is a symbol of socialism's advance. In its further development, too, we are sure Berlin will attest to the capability of our socialist youth association and all young people in our country, to their love of their socialist home, of their socialist fatherland, the GDR. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, I am pleased that you feel happy here in Berlin, because to work alos belongs the corresponding free time. We have here the youth clubs which you have built and in addition at your disposal are all conceivable facilities which are necessary for a healthy life, for the cultural use of free time. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the FDJ Berlin Initiative I am also extremely pleased to honor outstanding youth collectives, FDJ members and other working people with an honor banner of our party's Central Committee and with high state awards. I congratulate you most warmly. I wish all friends continued best success in their work, in the further development of our capital, and for the success of our GDR. [applause]

PRC SPORTS OFFICIAL PRAISES TIE WITH GDR

LD190548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Halle, 17 Sep (ADN) -- the current tour by the men's national volleyball team from the PRC through five GDR towns is aimed at deepening the already existing contacts between the two countries' sport federations and at consolidating the friendship between sportsmen and functionaries. Guo Liangang, vice president of the Chinese volleyball federation, stressed this as his delegation's most important concern during its stay in the GDR.

A further impetus for cooperation in the field of sport is "expected from the forthcoming visit to China of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker," the head of the delegation said. "Our country is very interested in continuous cooperation. The appearance of GDR sports people in China meets with a strong response among the population," the Chinese sports functionary added. [passage omitted]

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE CELEBRATES FOUNDING OF PRC

LD260259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMG 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR-China Friendship Committee of the International Friendship League of the GDR paid tribute at an event today to the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Gerald Goetting, president of the International Friendship League, in his speech described 1 October 1949 as a turning point in China's thousands of years old history and as an historic event of world political scope.

Dr H.C. Paul Wandel, chairman of the Friendship Committee, welcomed 200 public figures to the event, including Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Chinese ambassador Ma Xusheng.

HONECKER RECEIVES 'GENERALS FOR PEACE' GROUP

LD260655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2108 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Thursday evening received for a conversation the representatives of the group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" who are in Berlin on the occasion of the presentation of the film "Die Generale".

Taking part in the meeting in the official seat of the Council of State were: Brigadier Michael Harbottle, retired (Great Britain); Major General Gert Bastian, retired (FRG); Major General Johan Christie, retired (Norway); Nino Pasti, retired (Italy); Lieutenant General Georgios Koumanakos, retired (Greece); and Marshall Francisco da Costa Gomes (Portugal).

Erich Honecker praised the fact that the film "Die Generale," through the participation of the high-ranking military men, assumed the form of an impressive contribution to the world-wide dialogue for averting the nuclear threat. Touching upon the joint film experience in which the commitment to peace of the generals is convincingly expressed, he stated that in view of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, it is necessary and possible to bring together all forces in the world that want peace and disarmament. However different the life histories and ideological positions may be of those who today are turning against the crazy arms escalation, Erich Honecker stressed, the GDR would cooperate with all who allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism.

During the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State explained the comprehensive program for ensuring a peaceful future that the Warsaw Pact states presented at their Budapest meeting. The GDR welcomed the outcome of the Stockholm conference, which could be interpreted as a step in the right direction, as a hopeful signal.

The partners in the talks agreed that high priority is due to an agreement between the USSR and the United States on ending all nuclear tests, because much could thus be set in motion for arms limitation and disarmament. The representatives of the group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" stressed, from the standpoint of their high military competence, the urgency of achieving the goals agreed upon at the Geneva summit between the Soviet Union and the United States to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth.

In his capacity as chairman of the GDR committee on the 750-year existence of Berlin, Erich Honecker invited the generals to take part in the festivities of the anniversary next year. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Taking part in the meeting at the official seat of the Council of State were: Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Dr Guenther Drehfahl, president of the GDR Peace Council; Dr Manfred Weekwerth, president of the GDR Academy of Arts; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State.

HONECKER CHAIRS BERLIN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

LD262212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The committee on the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin convened for its second session on Friday morning at the official seat of the State Council. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the committee, warmly welcomed its members and guests to the session. [passage omitted]

Before the meeting started, Erich Honecker and the other public figures visited an exhibition showing the future development of Berlin.

Speaks to Committee

LD262223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- At the start of the second session of the committee on the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin, Erich Honecker made the following speech:

We have gathered together here today in order to familiarize ourselves with the work carried out since the first session of our committee and at the same time to set out guidelines necessary for celebrating the 750th anniversary of Berlin in a worthy manner.

Berlin is the capital of the GDR. It is the spiritual and intellectual center of the socialist German nation formed in the GDR. Once the starting point of two devastating world wars, Berlin is today world-famous as a city of peace. The anniversary gives ample opportunity to focus our attention both on the 750-year-old past, and the present and future of Berlin.

The realities of the present determine the future, which belongs to socialism. We do not have, unlike many bourgeois politicians, a distorted relationship with history, and certainly not with German, European, or indeed I should say, world history.

For us, for our view of history, there has never been a yellow or black danger, let alone the criminal slogan of "arch-enemy" or indeed of "Lebensraum in the East." In fact, that there were already two Germanies in the first half of this century was very aptly expressed recently by the vice president of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR), Marcos Ana, at the rally in Berlin against fascism and war. He stated that the Spanish Republic got to know two Germanies as long as 50 years ago, the Germany of the "Condor Legion" and the Germany of the "Centuria Ernst Thaelmann." This Germany, which fought for freedom under Spanish skies, this Germany is us, is the GDR. The exhibition which we have just seen makes convincingly clear what we experience in our everyday lives: Berlin is flourishing more beautifully than ever on the proven path of the policy for the welfare of the people. The 11th SED Congress has given fresh impetus to this work. This is demonstrated by the outstanding achievements in the construction industry, in production and science and in all spheres of social life. These results testify to the creativity of people in our country and the vitality of socialisms on German soil.

The program for the 750 anniversary celebrations is in front of you. This "Festival Book" provides information on the wide range of events, exhibitions, popular festivals, international gatherings and congresses, sporting highlights and other events.

The inhabitants of the capital will thus be able to joyfully celebrate the anniversary at well over 1,000 events in the world-famous cultural institutions of Berlin and in all city boroughs with their guests from far and wide throughout the year. Over 120 exhibitions, ranging from the development of art in Berlin to its architectural formation, its science and production to the Berlin horticultural exhibition will link tradition and the present in a vivid, eventful and stimulating way.

One can already say that the GDR capital, backed by the entire republic, is preparing itself thoroughly for the 750th anniversary and, as befits Berlin, in an outward-looking, hospitable, and resourceful fashion. We note with satisfaction and pleasure that nearly 300 foreign ensembles and internationally-renown soloists from all continents have already agreed to make guest appearances. And more and more guests are being booked. They will enrich, through their performances in demand round the world, the many-sided, interesting program of the artists of our country, of the best theaters, orchestras, choirs and groups of all artistic forms with great artistic experiences.

WEIZ VISITS SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN HEIDELBERG

AU221926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] On 18 September Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology, visited scientific institutions and enterprises in Heidelberg and Karlsruhe in Baden-Wuerttemberg. In Heidelberg, where Weiz and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the permanent mission of the GDR to the FRG, were cordially welcomed by Mayor Reinhold Zundel, the GDR politician was interested above all in the technology center. [passage omitted]

Minister Weiz and Ambassador Moldt continued their talks with members of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Government and had meetings with representatives of the political, economic, scientific, and cultural life of the land.

WORKERS REPORTEDLY STRIKE FOR WEST GERMAN MARKS

AU251500 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Workers at an East German chair factory went on strike earlier this month to demand that part of their wage be paid in West German marks, a research company reported Thursday at a meeting in West Berlin.

Workers went on a four hour sit down strike at the factory, which employs 3,000 people, at Karl-Marx-Stadt in southern East Germany, it was reported.

The workers protested because more and more services and goods, especially cars and household goods, in East Germany now have to be paid for in the stronger West German currency.

Despite an official exchange rate of one East German mark for a West German mark, West German marks are scarce and can fetch five East German marks on the black market.

The research company said East German officials ended the strike by promising to try to limit the use of the double currency system and added that none of the workers were sanctioned.

VARKONYI MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN SESSION

LD262340 Budpest MTI in English 1933 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 26 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Dr. Peter Varkonyi held talks at the UN headquarters with his Australian counterpart William Hayden. They agreed on the need for early effective measures to promote disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. The Hungarian party welcomed the plan to set up the South Pacific nuclear-free zone. The ministers noted with satisfaction the favourable development of relations between Hungary and Australia, and agreed that there are numerous possibilities for the expansion of ties mainly in the economic and commercial spheres.

Peter Varkonyi also met Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon. They stated that increased efforts are needed to curb the arms race and achieve effective and comprehensive disarmament. The ministers took a stand for the easing of tensions in crisis areas by the peaceful means of negotiations.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his Singaporean counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan agreed in their meeting that all disputes be settled by peaceful means through negotiations by the interested parties. They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Singaporean relations are settled and successfully developing in a number of areas.

Dr. Peter Varkonyi and Malaysian Foreign Minister Rais Bin Yatim paid particular attention to the problems of the Southeast Asian region, and stressed that the negotiated settlement of problems would be a major contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security. They noted with satisfaction the settled nature and evelopment of bilateral links, and the good prospects for further cooperation in the fields of economy and commerce.

U.S. DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY NUCLEAR ISSUES

LD290038 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- A 37 member delegation arrived in Budapest Sunday organized by the American "Goodwill People to People International Travel Program". The delegation, made up of representatives of the best known industrial enterprises and research institutes in the United States concerned with nuclear power arrived in Hungary following an eight day tour of the USSR and a one day stay in Prague. The delegation, to remain here till October 1st is headed by Betty F. Maskewitz, director of the Technical Information Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The American experts are to be briefed on the situation of nuclear power in Hungary: prespective plans and the role of the nuclear power station at Paks. The guests will participate in a round table with experts from Hungarian companies and research stations. They will become acquainted with several laboratories of the Central Physics Research Institute, principally with systems modelling flows in nuclear power stations, and will pay a short visit to the model reactor of Budapest Polytechnical University.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 SEP

LD270145 Budapest MTI in English 1947 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation, headed by Liao Hanseng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrived in Budapest Friday on the invitation of the National Assembly. The delegation, which includes Wang Hanbin, general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Deputies Yu Wen, Chang Chen and Mei Xing, was met at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly. Present was Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Hungary.

Sarlos Receives Chinese

LD271515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National assembly, has received a Chinese parliamentary delegation. Cooperation and the expansion of contacts between the legislative bodies of the two countries were the subject of the meeting. Some international issues were also dealt with. The Chinese delegation is led by Liao Hanseng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

PREMIER, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BRUSSELS

LD290955 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Hungarian premier has left for Brussels. Gyorgy Lazar is going for an official visit at the invitation of Premier Wilfried Martens.

Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by his wife; State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office; Imre Szabo, state secretary for industry; Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade; Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Jozsef Nemeth, our country's ambassador to Brussels.

Gyorgy Lazar was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy and Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

MSZMP, SPD ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS IN BONN

LD262342 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 26 (MTI) -- The joint parliamentary group concerned with economic issues of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) adopted a communique at its second session held in Bonn from September 24 to 26. The document states that east-west relations are serving the strengthening of confidence among peoples and states, as well as the causes of peace, security and detente. Both countries strive to reach a new stage of the policy of detente, and set up a European order of peace and collective system of security and cooperation which would encompass and subsequently wind up the military-political alliances.

The communique stresses that cooperation and political security are inconceivable without the development of economic links on the basis of reciprocal advantages. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve economic ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and Hungary, including technical and scientific links.

The parties stressed the special importance of cooperation to be set up in the field of environmental protection, as pollution knows no frontier.

The work group pointed to the need to explore alternative energy sources and new technologies.

The parties attached particular importance to the relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, including contractual settlement of cooperation between the individual member countries of the two organizations. Economic cooperation should be expanded to the production sphere through more advanced forms of cooperation and joint ventures. To this end, companies should be granted extensive rights of decision, mainly in foreign trade. It is therefore of importance that Hungarian People's Republic has created favourable conditions for foreign investors.

The parties condemned protectionist practices obstructing cooperation and pointed out that the principles of GATT should be observed on establishing relations.

The communique states that the strengthening of East-West economic ties requires further international actions and increased utilization of the opportunities offered by the Helsinki Final Act and the Helsinki process. The Vienna follow-up conference should be turned to a important forum for the intensification of European economic cooperation.

The joint parliamentary work group of the two parties finally states that the many-sided economic cooperation based on reciprocal advantages between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany serves well the interests of both countries and contributes to the expansion of relations between countries with different economic systems. It is important for both parties to promote by their own means the exploration of new areas of bilateral economic cooperation.

IAEA DELEGATE PRAISES SOVIET REPORT ON CHERNOBYL

LD262258 Budapest MTI in English 1516 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 26 (MTI) -- "Peaceful use of nuclear power is vital for Hungary, and this is why it welcomes broad scale international cooperation, and the new agreements aimed at making use of nuclear power safer than ever before." This was stated at the extraordinary general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna Friday by Pal Tetenyi, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, president of the Hungarian National Nuclear Power Committee. The head of the Hungarian delegation appreciated th open and detailed information which the Soviet Covernment had given on the Chernobyl accident and stressed the coincident aspirations of the socialist and non-aligned countries on the elaboration of a comprehensive international system of nuclear safety, within the framework of IAEA. He mentioned that the population of Hungary had not suffered any measurable detriment to health as the result of the Chernobyl accident to date and would not be likely to in the future. However, the unjustified restrictions on imports of Hungarian products caused financial harm.

USSR MINISTER SHKABARDNYA CONCLUDES VISIT

LD280839 Budapest MTI in English 1823 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Mikhail Shkabardnya, minister of a automation and the instrument industry of the USSR, who visited Hungary on invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolayli, left Hungary Sunday. He held talks with his host on cooperation in the development of uniform nuclear power station control technology and diaganostic systems, and on the situation of founding joint ventures in areas under the authority of the two ministries. Mikhail Shkabardnya visited the unit of the Medicor works in Esztergom and the labor instrument industry works, while he also called upon the Paks Nuclear Power Station Company and the Central Physics Research institute.

MTI REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV VISIT 22-26 SEP

LD261554 Budapest MTI in English 1504 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of he Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the party Control Commission operating alongside the CC, visited Hungary from September 22nd to 26th.

Mikhail Solomentsev was received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control-Commission and Imre Somogyi, secretary of the CC held talks with the delegation on cooperation between the central control bodies of the HSWP and the CPSU, on topical tasks of concern to the two parties and on party control work.

The delegation visited the Budapest party committee where Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of he HSWP, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee briefed them on life in the Hungarian capital city. The guests visited the Budapest International Fair, the Hungarian Optical Works, and also went to Baranya County.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GATT MEETING IN URUGUAY

LD262250 Budapest MTI in English 1547 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- On Friday Ferenc Furulyas, division chief of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade held a press conference at which he reported on the ministerial level meeting of GATT members in Uruguay.

The minister [as received] considered it one of the most important meetings in the history of GATT. A number of agreements were reached which will create the opportunity to significantly improve international trade conditions in the long term. A highly important agreement for Hungary was that they will examine the negative consequences of the subsidies in the trade of agricultural products. For the first time in its history GATT will debate the common agricultural policy of the EEC.

Hungary is particularly interested in the re-examination of the system of conditions for international trade in agricultural products and in the evolvement of more favourable and fair regulations. In the past two years the subsidies used by the EEC countries have meant a 500 million dollar loss to Hungarian agricultural exports.

GECSE, PARTY DELEGATION VISITS ITALY

AU221150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation led by Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee, visited Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] from 12 to 16 September. The delegation, which participated in the closing festival of the series of events of the L'UNITE press festivity held in Milan, held talks with Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI leadership and head of the Foreign Department. The delegation met with Alessandro Natta, PCI general secretary, and Giorgio Napolitano, member of the leadership and of the Secretariat. In the course of their visit in Rome, the delegation held talks with Valdo Spini, secretary of the foreign department of the Italian Socialist Party.

LOSONCZI BRIEFS COUNCIL ON SYRIAN VISIT

LD262246 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday. Among other subjects at the session, President Pal Losonczi briefed the body on his recent visit at the head of a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Syrian Arab Republic, on invitation of Haiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. At their talks Pal Losonczi and Hafiz al-Asad exchanged opinions in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding on topical international issues, with special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They concluded with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two countries based on mutual advantage was advancing successfully, and there continued to be opportunities here. It was expressed that the high level political relations successfully assist the advancement of many-sided interstate cooperation based on valid agreements which were expanded by further accords, signed as a result of the present visit and the related negotiations.

PAKS ATOMIC POWER STATION OPERATIONAL

LD280858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The third block of the Paks Atomic Power Station began operating last night. It was reported to Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, that the new block was ready to begin functioning and it was then switched on. Its output is as yet only 20 percent, but by the end of the year it will produce its full output, 440 megawatts. The chain reaction began in the middle of September and following this the specialists from the International Atomic Energy Agency put their control instruments into position at the Paks Atomic Power Station. Before making the block operational yesterday, Hungarian specialists had carried out radiation checks. From the end of this year, the three blocks of the Paks power station will produce about a third of the country's electricity requirement.

HORVATH ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES MEETING

LD262314 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- On Armed Forces Day the members of the Hungarian Armed Forces and armed corps were greeted in ceremonious meetings on Friday.

The celebration at the National Command of the Workers' Militia was addressed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. A festive command was read by National Commander Sandor Borbely.

At the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), Laszlo Varga, general secretary of the Hungarian Pioneer Association, presented honours awarded by the KISZ Central Committee and the national board of the Pioneer Association to young activists of the movement for outstanding work in patriotic and defence education.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TERRORISM

LD251007 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] From time to time, the various National Assembly committees discuss topical issues. Today, members of the Defense Committee did that, as you shall soon see, in an entirely new manner.

At the Budapest revolutionary police regiment, Police Lieutenant General Karoly Ladvanszky and Police Major General Sandor Kiss, deputy ministers of the interior, received the deputies. In his introduction, Karoly Ladvanszky said:

[Begin Ladvanszky recording] Terrorism, terrorist acts, the prevention, and warding off such acts actively preoccupies public opinion in the whole world. This is understandable. This also preoccupies our own public opinion in spite of our not having to face up to specific terrorist acts, thanks to our conditions. However, the potential danger of terrorism exists in Hungary too. For that reason, we must prepare for it. We are prepared for it. [end recording]

[Reporter] Then, Police Colonel Dr Frence Nemeth, commander of the revolutionary regiment, gave a briefing on the work of the corps. The report was followed by a field demonstration where members of the corps displayed their skills in a variety of situations. We saw how terrorists can be rendered ineffective at an airport, on a train, in a house, in a car, or from a car. By the way, our pictures show [words indistinct] indicates in every case the head of the hypothetical terrorist. We also saw how an armed man can be shot from between two hostages, even from a distance of several hundred meters, how any kind of bomb can be disarmed, whether in a car, suitcase, letter, or package. We saw how the most modern technology is used in operations. By the way, among its tasks, the regiment collaborates in searching for and capturing dangerous criminals, and guarantees (?the delivery) of large amounts of money and valuables.

At the end of the program, Interior Minister Janos Kamara briefed the members of the National Assembly's Defense Committee on topical internal affairs issues.

BRIEFS

CSSR PRESS OFFICIAL -- Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Zdenek Cermak, president of the Czechoslovak Federal Office for the Press and Information, visited Hungary from September 22 to 24 on the invitation of State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. The parties surveyed the state and development of cooperation between the mass media institutions of the two countries, and exchanged views on topical issues of information policy. Zdenek Cermak met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-Prop Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MIT in English 1609 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

KISZ APPOINTMENT -- The KISZ Central Committee has relieved Laszlo Varga-Sabjan from his post within KISZ. He was recently appointed deputy chairman of the State Office for Youth and Sports. Mrs Kralik, formerly Ms Erzsebet Cser, has been coopted to replace him. The Presidential Council has awarded Laszlo Varga-Sabjan the 'Order of Merit for Labor (in gold)' for his work in the youth movement spanning several years. [Excerpts] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI PAYS WORKING VISIT TO PRC

For PRC and Polish media accounts of the visit to the People's Republic of China by a delegation led by Polish Leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, see the Eastern Europe section of the 29 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issus.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS COUNTERPART AT UN

Meets Howe, Malmierca

LD261528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York -- Marian Orzechowski has had meetings with the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Geoffrey Howe, and of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca.

The Polish and British diplomats confirmed the possibilities of expanding cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, and of trade, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges.

During his conversation with Minister Malmierca, Marian Orzechowski expressed appreciation for Cuba's activity on the international scene, especially in the nonaligned movement. Minister Malmierca is to visit Poland.

Sees Israeli

LD290828 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept 28 -- President of the World Jewish Congress Edgar M. Bronfman gave luncheon to mark Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit here at the 41st U.N. General Assembly session.

President of the conferences of chairman of the main U.S. Jewish organizations Maurice Abrams and chairman of an association affiliating organizations of Polish Jews in the U.S.A. Sultanik and other representatives of Jewish milieux in the U.S. took part in the meeting.

Both sides exchanged views on questions of interest to the Polish side and Jewish community in the U.S..

Minister Marian Orzechowski met his Greek counterpart Karolos Papoulias to discuss further development of Polish-Greek relations.

Minister Marian Orzechowski met Israeli Foreign Minister Itzhak Shamir to discuss Polish-Israeli human contacts and the mechanism of visa facilitations set up for this purpose. They also exchanged views on international and regional situation.

The meeting of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski with his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic served to exchange views on Polish-Yugoslav relations and international questions.

Meets PRC Foreign Minister

LD261141 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (PAP) -- Marian Orzechowski, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is in New York, has met Wu Xueqian, the PRC foreign minister.

The minsters expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the PRC. Evidence of this is the forthcoming visit to the PRC by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the State Council. The opinion was unanimously expressed that opportunities exist for a considerable broadening of cooperation in many fields.

It has been agreed that Minister Wu Xueqian will pay a visit to the Polish People's Republic.

Talks with Spain and Japanese

LD262334 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, in New York in connection with the 41st session of U.N. General Assembly, met with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari.

The two ministers expressed interest in further development of relations between Poland and Japan, acknowledging that their mutual contacts are going to serve this aim. Minister Orzechowski also met here with Spanish Foreign Minister F. Fernandez Ordonez. The ministers exchanged views on boosting the pace of the developing and broadening of relations between their respective countries and pointed to the significance of prospective governmental visits. They also discussed further activities of both governments aimed at strengthening cooperation and security in Europe within the CSCE and expressed satisfaction over the Stockholm agreement on confidence building measures. The ministers stressed the need of undertaking similar, effective actions to end the Vienna CSCE meeting with success.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES DOMINICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU241728 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 19 September, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party.

During the meeting, information was exchanged on the two parties' activity, and further prospects of friendly cooperation between the PZPR and Dominican Communist Party were discussed. Views were also exchanged on the subject of selected international problems, including the activity of the international communist movement. Joint efforts to maintain and perpetuate peace in the world were highlighted.

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Ernest Kucza, director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, also took part.

MESSNER, GORYWODA MEET WITH GDR'S SCHUERER

LD262307 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has received Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier of the GDR and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The subject of talks was the coordination of plans of economic development, which will make it possible to utilize better the economic potentials of both states. Ways of extending industrial cooperation which will contribute to an increase in trade exchange were also discussed. Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, took part in the meeting.

Conclude Talks

LD281742 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28 -- Economic talks between Poland and the GDR, conducted by deputy premiers and chairmen of central planning organs of both countries Manfred Gorywoda and Gerhard Shuerer ended here today.

The sides stressed the importance of implementing decisions concerning the coordination of both countries' plans for the years 1986-1990 aimed at a more extensive exploitation of Polish and GDR economic potentials, at acceleration of scientific and technological progress and intensification of industrial production.

The deputy premiers discussed lines and ways of implementing the long-range programme of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation till the year 200 signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker in December 1985.

The sides decided to include scientific-research and technological progress issues into mutual consultations on coordination of plans for the years 1991-1995 and to broaden direct cooperation between central planning organs in exchanging experiences in planning and managing the national economy.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES FINNISH IPU GROUP CHAIRMAN

LD262259 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26 -- Speaker of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) Roman Malinowski received here today chairman of the Finnish group of the Interparliamentary Union, Deputy Yuhani Tuomaal.

During the meeting, the two paid considerable attention to the main items of agenda of the forthcoming conference of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Buenos Aires and to cooperation between Polish and Finnish Parliaments.

PAP INTERVIEWS PRC COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR ON TRADE

LD261924 Warsaw PAP in English 1037 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26 -- Development of economic relations with Poland lies in the interest of the People's Republic of China. The fast growth of bilateral trade exchange confirms this. Such are the conclusions drawn from an interview granted to PAP by Chinese commercial counsellor to Warsaw Zhi Dein.

Expansion of cooperation with Poland is one of the elements of the Chinese general policy of open doors to the world, stated Zhi Dein. He went on to say that putting it into practice was facilitated by Poland's interest in developing trade and cooperation with China. The traditions of economic contacts between China and Poland go back to the 1950s. At that time people's China bought about 30 complete industrial projects. The conclusion of 1984 and in 1985 of the long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperaton and the long-term trade agreement enables bilateral relations to develop in a stable manner. The lively exchange of visits on governmental and ministerial level and contacts between experts are an important supporting element. Chinese provinces have begun cooperation with Poland, stated the Chinese commercial counsellor.

Last year Polish-Chinese trade increased 2.8 times: from 450 million in 1984 to about 1.3 billion Swiss francs in 1985. This year trade turnover is to exceed 1.5 billion Swiss francs which is a 17 per cent increase. Thus the highest level of trade exchange recorded so far has been already surpassed significantly. China's cooperation with Poland is developing at a faster rate than with other socialist countries. The trade exchange reflects the complementary nature of the production potentials of both countries.

The programme of reconstruction of Chinese industry provides for the purchase of certain plants abroad and the modernization of others through importing equipment. Implementing this programme China has bought, among other things, a coal washer and a SCR production line from Poland. Also planned is the purchase of an electric power unit of the same series as those installed in the belchatow power plant, of a power boiler, a production line for enriching edible oil, gas lines, as well as installations for the production of building materials. Talks are also under way to jointly produce the "Jelcz" and "Autosan" buses in China, continued Zhi Dein.

China is enriching its offer in the field of techniques and technology and notes with satisfaction Poland's interest in the purchase of Chinese machines and equipment. A better flow of information about mutual capacities is an important factor contributing to, and even conditioning, the expansion of cooperation. Only last year about 160 groups and delegations from China visited Poland. Economic exhibitions were held in Beijing and Warsaw. Much, however, remains to be done in this respect, stated Zhi Dein.

In the conclusion of his interview counsellor Zhi Dein expressed a conviction that economic cooperation between Poland and China would continue to expand. In this way, we want to contribute to the development of friendly state relations and friendship between our nations, he stated.

POLISH UK CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC GROUP MEETS

LD262120 Warsaw PAP in English 1206 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 25 -- The Polish-British Mixed Commission for Cultural-Scientific Cooperation held its 3rd session here between Sept. 23 and 25. The commission reviewed the state of and prospects for cooperation, and agreed on further activities and recommendations concerning cultural, educational, and scientific contacts, and youth exchange.

The decisions for the years 1987-89 provide for the further development of cooperations between academies of sciences, various scientific-research centres, and exchange of scholarships. There are also plans to organize Polish culture days in Great Britain and British days in Poland, as well as week-long reviews of films of both countries.

The meeting paid particular attention to the promotion of Polish literature and teaching of the Polish language in Great Britain, and teaching of the English language in Poland. Appropriate recommendations were made in this respect.

MEAT PRODUCTS, CHOCOLATE SUBJECT TO RATIONING

LD290314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has informed that in October two items will be subject to rationing: meat and its products and chocolate products.

700 PEOPLE DEMAND IMPROVED SAFETY FOR NUCLEAR PLANT

AU261729 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1610 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Poland -- In a petition addressed to the Ministry of Mining and Energy, some 700 Poles have demanded improved safety provisions for the first Polish nuclear power station at Zarnowiec near Warsaw. The signatories of the open letter demand, in particular, the erection of a concrete mantle built according to Western norms to encase the reactor, as well as international supervision of the power station.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN

LD262241 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 26 -- Poland's Council of Ministers today examined and adopted the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990.

The working out of the draft was preceded by boad social consultations. The 10th party congress decisions were also taken into account in the work on the draft.

The draft takes into account the conditions of socio-economic development of Poland in the coming years. In the years 1986-1990, with the increase in the number of population by 1.3 million people, the number of economically active people will go up only by 350,000. The amount of home materials and raw materials may increase by about 11 percent in 1990 against the 1985 figure.

Poland's relatively high foreign debt will press the national income distributed to go down against the national income produced. The intensifying protectionist tendencies in capitalist states as well as limitations in trade and financial relations imposed on Poland for political reasons make it difficult to normalize the financial cooperation and increase trade, thus decreasing Poland's ability to service her debt.

The strategic assumption of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 is to create and consolidate the economy's ability to steadily and effectively develop.

The national income produced is expected to rise in the years 1986-1990 by some 16-19 percent, while the national income distributed by some 14-17 percent. The overall level of consumption per capita should go up by 8.2-11.5 percent.

The planned increase of production and national income can be achieved -- in the light of existing limitations of materials and raw materials -- only by significantly decreasing energy and material consumption per unit. Indispensable is to scale down the material consumption of the national income by 6-8.2 percent, and energy consumption by 9-11 percent.

The food industry is to develop with a view to improving the population's diet in the conditions of food self-sufficiency with the highest possible level of food exports and imports.

The overall agricultural production is to go up by some 12 percent against the 1985 figure. The similar growth should be recorded in the food industry and food supplies for the home market.

A considerable increase in outlays on research and development work is planned in order to more fully use the scientific-research potential in solving the most important problems of the development of the economy in a longer perspective and to raise the effectiveness of research and development work to a higher level. This work's share in the national income distributed will rise from 1.7 percent in 1985 to at least 3 percent in 1990.

The investment policy for the years 1986-1990 will concentrate on the rise of the general level of investments and the share of reconstruction-modernization projects, the realization of undertakings initiating structural changes in the economy, improvement of the structure of capital expenditures types, improving the efficiency of investment processes and the improvement of the use of fixed assets in the national economy.

Poland is to increase its share in the international socialist division of labour in the years 1986-1990. In its economic cooperation with capitalist countries, it will tend towards the normalization of relations on the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantages. The gradual increase in the Polish economy's ability to service foreign debts is planned but not at the cost of restricting the possibilities of economic growth.

The 1986-1990 financial policy of the state will concentrate on recovering the global economic balance, improving the economy's external balance and stimulating the changes in the structure of economy envisaged by the plan.

The growth in the deliveries of marketables is expected to reach 14-17 percent and in non-food products -- some 17 percent. The rationing of meat is planned to be lifted, and this will be possible as a result of the growth of production and the active policy of prices, shaping the level and structure of food consumption.

The draft national socio-economic plan envisages the increase of the real money incomes of the population percapita by about 5 percent and the increase of private money reserves by about 13.4 percent. The relation of an average pension to an average pay will be systematically improved.

The development of education is given priority in the socio-economic policy in the years 1986-1990, which is justified by the high rise in the number of school children and youth till the year 1990. 17,800 new classrooms will be built. The number of beds in boarding-schools will grow by 20,800 and the number of beds in student hostels -- by 6,500.

In the years 1986-1990 new hospitals for about 25,000 beds will be built and commissioned. The number of out-patient clinics and health centres will increase by some 260. The number of places in nurseries will rise by over 13,000 till the year 1990. The deliveries of Polish pharmaceuticals and of medical equipment will also considerably increase.

The Council of Ministers stressed that the most important level of the development of the country would be the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform, which will secure, through consistent economic constraint on enterprises, the accelerated regaining of economic balance and the attaining of targets outlined by the plan till 1990.

The draft national socio-economic plan will be filed with the Sejm (parliament).

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL RECOVERED 'UNTOUCHED'

LD251922 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Criminal Investigations Department of the headquarters of the Civic Militia, MO, has announced that the radioactive substances stolen in Krakow and Tarnow have been found untouched.

At the same time the Criminal Investigations Department of the MO headquarters wishes to thank all those who, by their help, contributed to the recovery of the stolen articles.

WALESA DISCUSSES RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PM290828 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Sep 86 p 1

[Interview with former Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Pol Mathil -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Mathil] The Polish interior minister has announced the release of all political prisoners by Monday, so you can all be together that day, with all your friends around you.

[Walesa] All together and all free -- that does not happen very often in Poland unfortunately. What a joy it will be!

[Mathil] And what hope it brings...

[Walesa] Yes, but tinged with uncertainty. This release is only the first phase and although important it is not enough...

[Mathil] Are you not pleased?

[Walesa] Yes, I am pleased but I am still worried. There must be no more political prisoners in Poland. But to achieve that Poland would have to be a pluralist country...

[Mathil] Are you suggesting that the government should commit suicide?

[Walesa] No, quite the reverse. To survive, Poland needs a broad economic reform, not prisoners. If such a reform is to be possible and credible, we need a broad national consensus on the one hand and, on the other, pluralism in the economic and social spheres making it possible to open up plausible prospects for the future. Without pluralism, reforms and future prospects are unthinkable.

[Mathil] So, you think there will be more political prisoners?

[Walesa] We have already had four amnesties. This cycle must be ended. Everybody must be given an opportunity to participate in the effort to build a Poland for all Poles. Otherwise the prisons will be filled again and another amnesty will be needed. Valuable time will be wasted...

[Mathil] In short you are proposing a return to the "21-point plan" signed in Gdansk 6 years ago. Surely this idea is totally unacceptable to the government?

[Walesa] I am not proposing anything at present and I do not know what is or is not acceptable to the government. We have already seen it accept quite a few things. But I am waiting for everybody to be free. I would like to add in passing that the Gdansk agreement still has its legal force and is entirely relevant.

[Mathil] Do you intend to call a meeting of the Solidarity National Commission given that all its members will be able to attend because they have been released from prison and have also emerged from illegality?

[Walesa] The term "illegality" is incorrect. A meeting is a technical matter. At all events I was accustomed to meeting with all those who were available whenever they were available. I intend to continue to do so.

[Mathil] Do you think there could be a tripartite meeting between Jaruzelski, Glemp, and Walesa, as happened before 13 December 1981?

[Walesa] As you will remember, it was not I who broke off those consultations. And times have changed. It is not up to me or to any individual. What counts is to jointly open up credible and acceptable prospects.

[Mathil] LE SOIR is a Belgian and European newspaper. Brussels is the capital of Western Europe, which has often helped the Poles. What would you like to say to the Europeans?

[Walesa] That we are very grateful to them, that we still need their help and solidarity, that we are happy when they come to Warsaw, but disappointed when they forget us during their visits...

[Mathil] You asked for the status of political prisoners to be legally recognized in Poland. Is this still relevant?

[Walesa] It may still serve a purpose. But I would prefer to be able to negotiate on the status of free citizens.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON GATT TALKS

LD272102 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 27 -- "Materialization (of the plege by GATT member countries to curb and withdraw barriers in world trade) suits Poland at the most", Andrzej Wojcik, the Polish Foreign trade minister, told PAP while commenting on the ministerial GATT conference in Punta del Este earlier this month.

"This is so because, while making efforts to boost Poland's participation in the international division of labour, we must overcome not only internal barriers of exports and imports growth but also major external limitations hindering, and sometimes even blocking, access of Polish goods and services to foreign markets," Wojcik went on.

"Poland's participation in the conference was evidence of this country's determination to permanently develop economic relations with other countries and to participate in the international system of trade reprsented by GATT", said Wojcik, who headed the Polish delegation to the ministerial conference.

"In Poland's internal economic policy, the development of foreign trade and -- in a broader sense -- of economic cooperation with all the main groups of our partners, namely the socialist countries, industrialized western countries, and developing nations -- is on top of tasks to be implemented. Thus Poland is interested in the removal of all external barriers which could hinder the achievement of this aim. As a GATT member, Poland is going to spare no efforts to see the Uruguayan round end in success," said the Polish foreign trade minister today.

"In Punta del Este, as head of the Polish delegation, I stressed that Poland is determined to boost its share and engagement in world trade in the next few years. With this aim in view, Poland launched a process of structural adaptations aimed to organize an export-oriented economy and secure a better access to the Polish market for foreign firms and to world markets -- for Polish firms," Minister Wojick said.

"Trading in agricultural products is one of the issues of greatest interest to Poland. Thus I told the conference that Poland expected the formulation of new, effective trade rules to eliminate import restrictions and other obstacles in access to markets and to secure more clarity in application of export subsidies.

"Poland considered it necessary to incorporate services, which having growing significance in international economic cooperation, in the negotiations."

"The ministerial conference has had enormous significance for the strengthening of the system of world trade, and hence -- for stabilization and development of world economy. The adoption of the ministerial declaration, despite sharp discrepancies among individual states or groups of states, also indicates the strengthening of GATT as the most important and effective international organization preoccupied with trade affairs. This is of special importance for small and medium-sized states", the Polish foreign trade minister told PAP.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD250356 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- The party and government commission for reviewing and modernizing organizational structures of the economy and state met at its inaugural meeting here today to discuss the main tasks of the commission and to adopt a timetable of its work.

Said chairman of the commission Marian Wozniak, while opening the debates: he efficient organization of work and of other forms of collective life is no luxury. It is a requirement of the present day, a condition for economic and social progress, a source of economy, a factor of intensive development, a measure which the party decided to use while assessing personnels, enterprises, institutions and organizational structures.

We are also imposing a party duty on party members in enterprises and a civic duty on entire crews to take up the review. We do not conceal the fact that it is organizational progress which will be the measure of the assessment of managerial staff in the coming years.

A logical conclusion stemming from the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress is the application of the review method to the functioning of the PUWP structure. As according to the instruction of the congress report the review includes structures and methods of party activity on all levels -- starting with the Central Committee structure. The process has already begun, said Wozniak.

Wozniak went on to say that one of the review's elements is a review of the managerial staff, which must be combined with the process of reviewing organizational structures and strengthening of the status of the managing director of an enterprise.

Support for economic reform should be treated as one of the main tasks of the review of organizational structures and work stands. Goals of the review, like the goals of the economic reform, should be implemented with due respect for the principle of socializing the management, participation of working crews in managing their industrial enterprises, and participation of citizens in solving the problems of their towns, rural communities and town districts.

The review is expected to bring about palpable advantages for people. This principle should guide all the bodies involved in the activity and those who can support this activity with their knowledge, Wozniak said.

URBAN SAYS NO MORE PRICE INCREASES DUE IN '86

LD260133 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Will there be any price rises before the end of this year? To this question and others asked by Polish journalists, answers were given by Minister Jerzy Urban.

[Begin Urban recording] There are rumors about increases to take place in the near future in the prices of certain goods, among them butter, margarine, gas, diesel oil, and cigarettes. Well, I can state that the price increases for spirit-based products was the last of the envisaged rises of official retail prices this year; I stress the word official. Of course, the already announced change in the price of railway and state motor transport tickets is being implemented.

I stress that there will only be no more rises in the official prices. For example, the prices of cars -- which you were asking about -- are contractual prices and here there is no guarantee.

But I know nothing about there being any propositions being examined in the matter of changes in the price of cars.

Well, as far as the price of coffee is concerned -- you did not actually ask about this but the matter is also of social interest -- the price of coffee is not an official price, fixed by the state, but a contractual price fixed according to the market situation. A rise -- yes, it did take place -- was caused by the high price of coffee in world markets. Despite the fact that, in the past few months, these world prices have fallen slightly, coffee is nevertheless much more expensive than 1 or 2 years ago. The very fact that there is a lack of hard currency to meet the growing demand for coffee in the country, and now because for the same amount of money, we can import less coffee than before, the price must be higher in order to ensure that there is a balance on the market. [end recording]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PLO'S KHALIL AL-WAZIR

AU251253 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, today in Snagov near Bucharest received Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander of the Palestinian armed forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, who is better known as Abu Jihad. It was announced that President Ceausescu was in favor of a solution to the accumulated Middle East problems through negotiations and respect of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination as well as to form their own country.

It is assumed that the visit of this high PLO official to Bucharest, who has been here since Thursday, is connected with certain Romanian diplomatic actions to organize an international conference. It is thought that Abu Jihad was informed about the results of the missions of the Romanian president's special envoys to some Middle East countries.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU251606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on September 25 the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, headed by Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, speaker of the assembly, now on a visit to Romania. A message was handed over on the occasion to the Romanian head of state from President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia, and warm, friendly wishes were conveyed, together with wishes of welfare and progress for the Romanian people.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that in turn President Kenneth David Kaunda be conveyed a friendly, cordial salute and best wishes and the Zambian people happiness and prosperity.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, with stress on the decisive role of summit talks and understandings in Bucharest and Lusaka, in their continued development.

They highlighted the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries can make to the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Zambian relations both on a bilateral plane and in international arena.

Approached were also questions of the world political life. It was shown that under the current international circumstances the fundamental issue of our days in the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the securing of peace in the world.

Referring to the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on this occasion as well as Romania's active support to the African peoples' struggle for the full eradication of any form of colonialism, for the consolidation of their freedom and independence. In this frame, the Romanian people's solidarity was expressed with the Namibian people's struggle, under SWAPO leadership, for Namibia's independence, and the racist policy of apartheid. [sentence as received]

During the talks emphasis was placed on the important role incumbent upon the nonaligned countries, the small and medium-sized countries, as well as on the importance of strengthening the collaboration among those states in view of solving the grave issues facing mankind.

In connection with the international economic situation they stress the need for a global settlement of the questions of underdevelopment within an international conference sponsored by the UN, of establishing a new world economic order.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ilie Ceausescu and Tiberiu Muresan, deputies.

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES FRIENDSHIP VISIT

AU2521924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1707 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/09/1986 -- A delegation of the Association of the Chinese People's Friendship with Foreign Countries and China-Romania Friendship Association, led by Li Qiang, member of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman of China-Romania Friendship Association, paid a visit to Romania over September 11-25.

During their visit the delegation had interviews and talks at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the State Planning Committee, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, at the Arges, Constanta, Neamt and Suceava County Committees of the RCP. The Chinese guests saw round industrial and farming units as well as places of social and cultural intereset in Bucharest and the aforementioned counties.

At the end of the visit the delegation met with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association.

During the interview reference was made to the fine ties of close friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China that develop continuously on multiple planes in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romania-Chinese top-level meetings and talks, in the interest of the building of the new social system in the two countries, of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding among all nations.

CEAUSESCU SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO PINOCHET

AU192036 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the Republic of Chile:

The celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Chile gives me the opportunity to convey greetings and wishes for prosperity to the Chilean people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

CEAUSESCU STARTS VISIT TO PRAHOVA COUNTY

AU251454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/09/1986 -- After the meeting he had with working people in Buzau and Dimbovita Counties (September 22-24) on Thursday afternoon the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Prahova County.

The first stop was made at the Doftana museum, a former jail where militants for the Romanian people's freedom and the country's independence - the communists - were imprisoned. It was there that Nicolae Ceausescu too was jailed fifty years ago for his revolutionary activity.

Economic units of the county were visited next.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES TASKS WITH PRAHOVA COMMITTEE

AU252010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/86 -- Thursday evening RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, met the members of the Prahova County RCP Committee.

The reports presented by the first secretary of the county party committee and by other members of the bureau referred to a series of achievements in industry and other economic sectors in the activity carried out by the working people of the Prahova County in view of implementing the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu asked the county party organization to take all the measures in order to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1986 and for the entire five-year period. Sepcial stress was laid on the need to make up, as soon as possible, for the arrears noted in certain productive branches and to attach priority to implementing the tasks regarding exports. In this respect stress was laid on the need to provide a permanent enhancement of quality, and an improvement and modernization of the technological processes.

Referring to the results achieved so far in agriculture, the RCP general secretary stressed that Prahova had the conditions needed to turn out greater vegetal and animal productions and could stand among the country's frontrankers. To this end, he said, firm action is needed in view of capitalizing the entire agricultural land of the county by turning certain areas to the productive circuit and by applying the most efficient agrotechnical technologies.

Nicolae Ceausescu also highlighted the importance that has to be attached by the party bodies and organizations, and by the people's councils to a proper husbanding and running of localities, to developing the towns and communes in the county.

In his analysis the head of the RCP and Romanian state also referred to the working style and methods of the county committee and bureau, stressing that the might and leading role of the party bodies and organizations showed in the way problems are solved, and the planned tasks, the targets before them and the resolutions of the thirteenth congress are implemented.

PAKISTANI YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU261330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0859 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/9/1986 -- At the invitation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], a delegation of the Maarts Youth Organization of Pakistan paid a visit to Romania between September 23 and 25, 1986.

On the occasion, the delegation held talks at the CC of the UCY headquarters, the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students of Romania] Council and the Central Department for Youth Research, and paid visits to socio-cultural units in Bucharest.

During the talks information and experience were exchanged on present and future questions of concern to the youth and students in the two countries, as well as on the active and responsible participation of the young generation in debating and solving the major problems of our days, in the interests of the two peoples. At the same time mutual wish was expressed to amplify the youth and student ties between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes.

PETRU ENACHE MEETS WPK DELEGATION 27 SEP

AU271822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/9/1986 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 27 the delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, headed by Pak Min-su, deputy head of section of the Workers' Party of Korea, who pays a visit of friendship to Romania as a guest of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks on the occasion they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea that develop continuously, according to the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW RWANDAN AMBASSADOR

AU262023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/9/1986 -- On September twenty-six President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received laurent Kanya-Rubir who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Rwandese Republic to Romania.

Handing over the letters of credence, the ambassador of the Rwandese Republic, Laurent Kanya-Rubir conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of his country's president, Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana.

The address presented by the ambassador on the occasion highlights the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries as well as the support given by Romania to Rwanda in its effort of development, particularly in the field of cadre training. Expressed is the resolve of the Rwandese ambassador to contribute, as part of his mission, to strengthening and expanding the mutually advantegous cooperation, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

On receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania thanked and addressed a warm salute to the president of the Rwandese Republic.

The address of President Nicolae Ceausescu stresses the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Rwanda and shows that prospects exist for their wider development, particularly ;in point of trade and economic cooperation. Highlighted is the activity Romania carries out on an international plane to halt the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for an exclusively peaceful settlement, by way of negotiations of all the interstate problems, for the setting in of a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration on our planet.

The address points out that through its policy of wide collaboration with all the states in the world Romania has manifest its active solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Africa for economic and social progress, for the consolidation of independence and the assertion of their national being.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATIONS CONTRACT WITH USSR -- On Friday, 19 September, a press conference was held in Bucharest organized by the commerical representation of the Soviet Union in Bucharest and occasioned by the signing of a contract on the exchange of books, records, newspapers, magazines, and postage stamps between Romania and the USSR in 1987. Reiterating the good relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation established between the USSR and Romania, L.A. Afanaseyev, commercial representative of the USSR, pointed out the annual increase in publications and film exchanges and scientific-cultural cooperation between the two countries. With this framework, the importance of the long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SR of Romania up to the year 2000 was also stressed. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 86 p 5 AU]

EAST EUROPE-PRC-USSR RAPPROCHEMENT VIEWED

LD272305 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and president of the Council of State, will arrive in Beijing tomorrow following his visits to Mongolia and the DPRK. Apart from Romanian President Ceausescu's visit to China, Jaruzelski will be the first high-ranking figure from the Warsaw Pact countries who, after more than a quarter of a century, is going to China. The importance of this visit extends beyond the confines of Sino-Polish relations. Sonja Badel comments on this:

[Badel] The relations between China and the East European countries have been improving in the last few years in virtually all areas of cooperation. Affirming its own road to socialism and respecting the right of every party and every people to build socialist society in keeping with its conditions and specific features, the Chinese no longer have any reason for not improving relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and with their parties, especially as they have freed themselves from the misconception that friends of the USSR cannot be their friends. China has many reasons for fully normalizing relations with these countries, from economic to political reasons. Opting consistently for a non-bloc policy, China wants to diversify its economic relations as much as possible, in order to avoid any form of economic dependence on any part of the world. It is also interested in the experience of the socialist countries and counts increasingly on the possiblity of their autonomy and behavior on the world political scene.

The East European countries also have their own interest in improving relations with China. At a time when there is virtually no country with which China is not improving cooperation, Eastern Europe does not want to remain a partner of secondary importance. However, much time is needed to solve the dilemma of whether these countries can raise relations with China to a higher level, including the restoration of party cooperation, before the USSR does so. The decision was, of course, not reached without the participation of Moscow. Thus, the visit of Jaruzelski that was announced in Warsaw would in a certain way reflect the interests of the entire socialist community, like the announced visits of Honecker, Kadar, and other personalities leads one to conclude that a positive influence on the development of Sino-Soviet relations is also expected from more meaningful relations between China and the East European countries.

There are also other signs that this is true: Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, which has been analyzed so much and with which the Chinese are not entirely satisfied because he did not offer anything new for overcoming the well-known obstacles to the improvement of relations between the two countries, did, nevertheless, leave open the possibility for fresh steps. Deng Xiaoping replied to this that he is ready to go the USSR, provided that the Soviets finally do something to solve the Cambodian crisis. It has also just been made public that Beijing and Moscow will renew their talks on the border dispute, which means that the number of channels and topics in the communications between the two countries is being increased. It is also important that in the ninth round of consultations on the normalization of relations, which will be held soon in Beijing, on the Soviet side, instead of Ilichev, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Rogachev, a man with the same position but perhaps with new authority and new ideas on Sino-Soviet rapprochement will be taking part. The dynamic events on the Beijing-Moscow-Warsaw Pact countries line are, therefore, heralding positive changes in the interests of peace and cooperation.

CREDIT FINANCING RENEGOTIATED WITH BRITISH BANKS

LD272304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2053 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sep 27 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the consortium of Yugoslav banks and the London Lloyds merchant bank which acts for Yugoslav creditors have signed here an agreement refinancing Yugoslavia's medium-term and long-term credit dues falling 1985-86.

The loans were guaranteed by the British state organ specialized in guarantees for foreign credits.

The credit being refinanced pursuant to this agreement amounts to $92.6 million and 10.4 million sterling. Terms for the new credit that covers the refinancing are still more favorable than last year's credit granted for the same purposes to the Yugoslav banks.

FEC VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD262156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, today received Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY.

In a friendly talk they discussed topical questions of economic cooperation between the two countries.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

LD261903 Belgrade TANUUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mirko Ostojic, president of the Federal Council for International Relations, has received Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC, who is soon to end his mission to Yugoslavia. They exchanged experience on cooperation and further development of friendly relations.

LCY SECRETARY RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD261906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY, who handed him a message from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, for Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presididum. The message contains the views of the Socialist Republic of Romania on topical international questions.

SHIP HELD IN MOROCCO FOR ARMS SMUGGLING

AU251221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 86 p 12

[Z. Tarle report]

[Excerpts] Rijeka, 21 Sep — A freighter, the "Admiral Zmajevic" of Yugooceanija of Kotor, was forced to stop and has been in the Moroccan port of Tangier for 9 days already. Thirteen seamen were arrested on the well founded suspicion that they were smuggling arms. Another 13 seamen are still on board the ship without the right to leave it. [passage omitted]

On 12 September police found one of the crew members trying to sell a gun and about 100 bullets. They then conducted a search of the ship and discovered a certain amount of hidden arms. [passge omitted]

FEC ENDORSES DRAFT ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

LD262004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) — The Federal Executive Council [FEC], at a session presided over by Janez Zemljaric, has endorsed several proposals for adopting new laws and adopted regulations under its competence.

The council also endorsed a draft bill on changes and amendments to the law on establishing the total volume of expenditure of the federal budget for 1986 and a draft of changes for this year's federal budget which should ensure the financing of federal functions and tasks this year. The proposed increase of the total volume of expenditure does not require that new contributions and taxes are introduced. This also means a new burden for the economy but it is within the scope envisaged in the planning acts for 1986.

With the changes in the law on taxes for importing agricultural and food products, a draft of which was also endorsed at the session, it is planned to abolish taxes on those products which are being imported as part of intervention measures through the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves and the Directorate for Goods Reserves for the socialist republics and autonomous provinces. In this way greater prominence will be given to the activity of the directorate to stabilize market prices through intervention from goods reserves and imports. This would also stimulate organizations of associated labor to import certain agricultural and food products in the interest of a continuous supply on the domestic market. [passage omitted]

The council discussed and supported the initiative for concluding an agreement by means of which in the period 1987-90 a part of the credit potential of banks would, through the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, be directed toward financing exports of equipment and ships and carrying out investment projects abroad. The agreement, which would be concluded by the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, and whose proposal was prepareed by the FEC, would envisage a duty on the part of the signatories to undertake all the measures, within their competence, which would ensure assets for these purposes. According to the plans by the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, it is planned that by 1990 the realized exports of capital goods on credit should be worth around $4.3 billion. [passage omitted]

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES REALIZATION OF PROGRAMS

LD260507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- That a discussion of a work program does not have to be routine and stereotyped was proved today at a session of the LCY Central Committee commission for the development of the LC and cadre policy. True, the questions this body will deal with in the next 1-year period are not new, but it seems that the approach to them differs. The main preoccupation of the commission members is to find a new, different work method, so that their involvement will really be in the function of preparing sessions of the LCY Central Committee and realizing their stands.

Starting from the idea that the realization of the social role of the LC primarily depends on its ideological, organizational, and cadre development, today on the agenda there were practically all the questions of the present social juncture, particularly the contribution of the LD to solving topical problems. The unanimous assessment is that this contribution is insufficient and that the causes should be sought for the insufficient unity of the vanguard, in the fact that partial interests are becoming a dominant way of behavior.

There was an interesting contribution by Jure Bilic -- until recently a member of the highest party organs -- who said that at the 13th LCY Congress stands representing a range from ultraleft to ultraright had come out and that after this highest meeting of Yugoslav communists, he did not see any indication of essential changes in society. On the contrary, even after the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the very congress, all the fundamental questions of our further development had remained unsolved.

We are always "babbling about the crisis and it seems as if we are competing to see who will further spit on everything we have," Bilic said, adding that we have no answer to the question of how to develop the system, and that after Tito's death, we were always dealing with manifestations and excesses. Sometimes, he added, confusion and chaos are bigger than the problems themselves. Speaking in favor of a different work method for the LC, he said that it was difficult to realize stands which amount to several hundred or thousand pages, and such was the case with the decisions of the 13th congress and the stabilization program.

Vinko Hafner said that in essence he agreed with the speech of Jure Bilic, but he was still an optimist. He based his faith on the following facts: A route has been marked out for social order which will affirm itself as a system liberating work and the human being; in the LC the dominant members are correct and honest and the vanguard still enjoys influence and prestige in society, which make it possible for it to change the situation that is not satisfactory, step by step.

Concluding the discussion, which lasted several hours, President of the commission Ali Sukrija recalled that the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress were unanimously adopted and that they represented a duty for the activity of all communists. The work program of the commission also functions for the realization of these stands.

DOLANC VISITS PRIZREN WITH KOSOVO OFFICIAL

AU271857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by Bajram Sejlani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, and his aides is visiting Prizren today. They are having talks with members of the Presidium of the LC Communal Committee and leaders of the sociopolitical organizations of the commune on current questions of the socioeconomic development of Prizren and the surrounding area and on the activities of the subjective forces headed by the LC in further stabilizing the political security situation in the region.

TITO HEIRS FIGHT FOR ROYALTIES ON HIS WRITINGS

AU261442 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Six years after the death of former Yugoslav leader and national hero Josip Broz Tito, his son is still trying to obtain royalties on Marshal Tito's writings and a court hearing on the case was held here Friday.

The Yugoslav parliament last December declared most of Tito's property and writing property of the state, goods, but many legal experts have questioned the constitutionality of the ruling. [sentence as received]

In a court hearing here Friday, Rajko Danilovic, the lawyer of Marshal Tito's son Zarko Broz, called for a ban on sales by the government publishing house Komunist of the complete works of Marshal Tito.

Komunist has published a fancy edition in 20 volumes of Tito's complete works. More than 60,000 copies of each of the first 10 volumes have been sold, but Tito's family has not received a penny for it.

Mr. Danilovic has started court proceedings against seven other Belgrade publishers of Tito's works.

He also rejected official Yugoslav figures, according to which Tito's heirs had already earned some 60 to 70 million dinars (149,000 to 179,000 dollars) in royalties. The lawyer said they had earned less than two percent of that sum, or about 1,940 dollars.

Mr. Broz, the son of Marshal Tito's first marriage with a Russian woman, is 63 years old. When his father, an underground Yugoslav communist, was jailed by Yugoslav authorities for five years in 1928, Zarko Broz and his mother returned to the Soviet Union where he fought in the Red Army during World War II, losing an arm.

He returned to Yugoslavia where his father took over the leadership of the country in 1945.

Marshal Tito broke with Moscow in 1948 and proclaimed Yugoslavia an independent republic. He became president in 1953 and president-for-life in 1974. He died on May 4, 1980.

His widow from a second marriage, Jovanka Broz, has tried to attract public attention to her meager lifestyle, and to the fact that she was thrown out of the house where she lived for 25 years with the late leader.